The New-York Times.

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OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Gen. Canby's Report of the Fall of Fort Morgan.

Six Hundred Prisoners and Sixty Pieces of Artillery Captured.

Many of the Guns Spiked and the Carriages Burned by the Rebels.

The Loss in Our Army but One Killed and Seven Wounded.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—10:50 A. M.

To Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, Commanding:

This department has just received Gen. CANBY'S official reports of the surrender of Fort Morgan:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 24.

Fort Morgan surrendered unconditionally yesterday, at 2 P. M., 23d inst.

(Signed) R. S. CANBY, Major-General.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 24.

By the surrender of Fort Morgan we have about six hundred prisoners, sixty pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of material. In the twelve hours preceding the surrender, about 3,000 shell were thrown into the fort. The citadel and barracks are entirely destroyed, and the works generally much injured. Many of the guns were spiked, the carriages burned, and much of the ammunition destroyed by the rebels. The losses in the army were one man killed and seven wounded. (Signed.)

R. S. CANBY, Major-General.

Nothing has been received to-day from Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN or SHERIDAN.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Yazoo—The Capture of Fort Morgan Fully Confirmed—The Surrender Unconditional—Enthusiasm of our Men.

The steamship *Yazoo*, Capt. COUCH, from New-Orleans Aug. 24, with the mails, merchandise and passengers to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & Co., arrived yesterday morning. She passed in the river, bound up, United States navy dispatch steamer *Tennessee* and gunboat *Bienville*, with prisoners from Fort Morgan. The United States transport *McClellan* left New-Orleans at 3 A. M. of the 24th, for New-York via Mobile.

Purser J. D. COOK, of the *Yazoo*, reports: That the fleet attacked Fort Morgan on the morning of the 22d. Gen. PAIGE, commanding, surrendered unconditionally at 2 P. M. on the 23d. The fort was much damaged, owing to the rapid firing of the fleet, which was so quick and constant the fort could scarcely reply.

When the white flag was hoisted the enthusiasm of our officers and men knew no bounds; they immediately commenced a promiscuous saluting with muskets, pistols, &c.

The United States steamship *McClellan*, A. G. GRAY, from New-Orleans, Aug. 24, at 2 A. M., also arrived yesterday.

The *McClellan* reports that at midnight, Aug. 27, put the Key West mail on a pilot-boat bound in. The pilot reported the yellow fever on the decrease at Key West.

Capt. GRAY brings Admiral FARRAGUT'S official dispatches regarding the capture of Fort Morgan and the following named flags, which are to be delivered to Admiral PAULDING, United States Navy.

Flag of the rebel ram *Tennessee*, captured by the United States fleet Aug. 5, 1864.

Flag of the rebel steamer *Selma*, captured by the United States steamer *Metacomet*, Capt. JEWETT.

Flag of rebel Fort Gaines—surrendered to the fleet Aug. 8.

Flag of rebel Fort Morgan—surrendered to United States forces, Aug. 23.

On the night of the 25th, Capt. JEWETT succeeded in blowing up the rebel ram *Nashville*. She was just below Mobile. She was 250 feet in length and was to have mounted 12 guns.

On the 25th, Capt THOMAS STEVENS, in the *Oneida*, in dragging for torpedoes in the channel below the forts, succeeded in taking up six. The ram *Tennessee* will soon leave for New-Orleans.

The *Selma* is now doing duty in the Union cause.

The forces on shore and on shipboard are in excellent condition. The number of prisoners taken in Fort Morgan is 600, and have been sent to New-Orleans.

The *McClellan* brings the following passengers: Dr. Taylor and servant; Miss Maggie McMillan, Miss Susie McMillan, Mrs. McConey, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Dane, Miss Fannie Taylor, Lieut. Fitzgibbons, U. S. A., and servant; Capt. P. D. Francis, U. S. A.; Lieut. Magarty, Capt. Nicholson, Lieut. J. H. Shaw, Lieut. Lindsay, Lieut. Kitchelson, Lieut. Payne, Lieut. Dooley, all of U. S. A; Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Buckley and child, Mr. P. H. Stanley, Jas. Johnson, G. E. Smallwood, J. S. McGee.

Further Details.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1864.

The heavy bombardment of Fort Morgan, which began early on Monday morning, the 22d ultimo, was perhaps the most severe firing which has yet been directed against any of the rebel fortifications, except Fort Sumter. The range was obtained previous to the opening of the cannonade on that day; so on the morning of the 22d Commodore FARRAGUT'S fleet, including the flagship and other large vessels, the monitors, the rebel ram *Tennessee*, and some blockading vessels, took part in the bombardment, in conjunction with the land forces.

These were situated on Mobile Point, in rear of the fort, and heavy mortar batteries were planted within (it is reported by an eye witness) five or six hundred yards of the fort. The vessels were stationed on either side of Mobile Point, and the fort was therefore invested on three sides.

RAPIDITY OF OUR FIRE.

The firing from early dawn until 6 o'clock was regular and effective, but shortly after that hour it became rapid and extremely heavy. The sight from Fort Gaines and other points from which the joint operations of the fleet and of the land forces could be witnessed, covered the entire field; and the appearance of the bombardment is described as one of the most grand and stirring displays of the war. The bursting of the heavy shells in the fort and over it was constant, and for four hours the rebel garrison received in that way an average of about *one shell in each minute of time*. The monitors fired at close range; their aim was unusually good, and the explosion of their eleven and fifteen-inch shell could be distinguished from the bursting of the shells thrown by the other guns, which were of smaller calibre. The rebel ram *Tennessee* assisted in this action, and did good service. The large vessels of the fleet poured in continuous broadsides, and the rear of the fort was covered by the fire of the army. The regular discharge of cannon in the various directions around the fortification, the flight of the shells and their loud and often simultaneous explosion, cannot be adequately described. This rapid work continued until 10 o'clock, and then slackened somewhat, though the firing was kept up.

THE REBEL FIRE.

In all this time the rebels, who were driven from their guns, did very little work. An officer who witnessed the whole of the heavy bombardment was able to distinguish but *four* shots from Fort Morgan after the principal work of the day began from our batteries. It does not appear that the rebels had any hope of being able to resist the attack of our forces.

The surrender of the rebels, as you will doubtless learn from other sources, took place on the next day, the 23d.

FARRAGUT AMONG HIS MEN.

An officer who has just arrived from Mobile Bay says that the popularity of Admiral FARRAGUT among the sailors, particularly since the capture of the forts at the mouth of Mobile Bay, is unbounded. His bravery in placing himself in the rigging of the *Hartford* while she steamed past the forts, within range of the rebel sharpshooters, they admire most heartily, and express their willingness to follow him anywhere, confident that he will lead to victory.

DETAILS OF NEWS.

PROGRESS OF OPERATIONS AT MOBILE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BOMBARDMENT.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Era.

MOBILE BAY, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

The time is getting to be very tedious while awaiting our next grand attack. The wooden vessels are merely lying on their oars; the army is, however, very busy in their preparations for attack on Morgan. They completed their first battery on Sunday evening, and at 6:40 P. M., opened on the fort to obtain range, &c., I suppose.

The navy is also very busy, detachments from different vessels of the fleet being ashore, building a naval battery. They have got three or four of their — inch guns ashore, and nearly in position already. I don't know how many more they intend mounting. The monitors keep up a steady fire on the fort day and night. It is a kind of picket duty, one vessel going in at a time, the one relieving the other, but the fire is kept up continually. We shot away their signal halyards on Sunday, bringing their old rag down; two or three men were seen bending another one on, but just as they were about to hoist it, bang came another shell among them, exploding in the same place, driving them back into their bomb proofs, so the fort was left without a flag the remainder of the day. That night or early the following morning, the staff itself was shot away close down to the ground. They have substituted for it a little pole stuck up in the water batteries with the flag on it. Last night they had a glorious time there. I think our people were making a reconnoissance in force. The firing on both sides was very brisk, and kept up till about 11 o'clock. Our troops were up to the trench in front of the fort, for we could see and hear their musketry and the charges of grape and canister from the guns of the fort descend among them. Results not yet ascertained.

Troops continue to arrive, and the *Connecticut*, a few days ago, brought down four hundred sailors from the North, which has filled up all our deficiencies, and enables us to effectually man the *Tennessee* and *Selma*, both of which vessels are doing very excellent service, the former at the fort, and the latter about the bay in the shoal places. It must be very galling to the rebs to see the pride of their navy thus used against them. She went in at them last Saturday afternoon, and the fire from both was terrific. The fort struck her nine times, but "failed beautifully" of producing any effect beyond the shooting away of a flagstaff, an anchor, and a few fathoms of chain. But the effect of our 15 and 11-inch shot is truly surprising. The after part of the monitor's shield being all strained and shattered, and the angle on the port side aft completely opened apart. To-day they are painting her new smoke-stack, and touching her all around, slushing her down, &c.

The *Lackawanna* is in full repairs again, and ready for either the blockade or action. Her mast has been fished, and bows patched and coppered over. All has been done under the very able directions of Mr. H. L. DIXON, carpenter of the *Richmond*; but as there is nothing else here for her to ram at, her crew will have to content themselves with their bulldogs. She still carries the same battery as she had when at New-Orleans, which is the most formidable of any vessel of her size in our navy or in the world.

The *Metacomet* has retured from up the bay, the balance of the fleet still remaining up there. The *Metacomet* was up in full view of the city, and threw a shell or two among the immense crowd of people that came flocking down to their batteries, and dispersed them at double-quick. The *Morgan* came out and engaged *our Selma*, but she ran back to her anchorage on seeing such a fleet coming up. The *Nashville*, iron-clad, sister ship to the *Tennessee*, as you have been informed, has been sunk in the channel, the rebs not being able to procure iron to finish her. The *Winnebago* came down there, having been seen by some of our people.

The army has been busy the greater part of the day firing at the fort, the fort replying at intervals.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17.

I have not much to communicate to-day. Everybody is very busy making preparations for the grand attack. Monitors and shore batteries made excellent shooting at the fort last night, and kept it up until nearly 12 o'clock. I heard that one man was killed and one wounded aboard the *Winnebago*, through sheer carelessness on their part—they having acquired a habit of lying about on deck, even under fire. The fort struck her last night; hence the result. The *Brooklyn* sent two more — inch guns ashore to-day. The *Lackawanna* will send a gun's crew ashore to-morrow, armed and equipped.

MOBILE BAY, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The work goes bravely on. The quick and busy movements, both on the ships and on land, denote prepartions for the approaching conflict. Our batteries are now planted on all sides of Fort Morgan and within point blank range, and it seems impossible that the place can long withstand our bombardment when it does begin. No fighting has taken place to-day.

I shall write you by every mail, and give you a *truthful* account of all that transpires. *****

THE LATEST.

We heard last evening an apparently well-authenticated rumor to the effect that on Saturday night the rebels in Fort Morgan could be seen dismounting guns and burning gun-carriages. It was believed from this that the rebels were destroying the armament of the fort preparatory to surrendering. The rumor comes to us via Fort Pike, and taken in connection with our dispatch above, (in regard to the strength of our batteries,) it appears worthy of belief.

The following appears in the *Era* of Aug. 22:

"The steamer *Tamaulipas*, Capt. DUNTON, arrived at the Lake End of the Pontchartrain Railroad at an early hour on Sunday morning.

She left the anchorage of Mobile Bay at an early hour on Saturday morning, and at that hour no further fighting had taken place, though active preparations were making by both sides.

The *Tamaulipas* carried from New-Orleans a mortar battery and a large quantity of ammunition, and on Friday night her cargo was landed within a quarter of a mile and within plain view of Fort Morgan. A launch was run upon the beach, and supported the staging over which the guns were carried.

Capt. DUNTON and the army officers engaged in this undertaking were greatly surprised at the silence maintained by the fort, they fully expecting to be fired upon, but the mortars and ammunition were properly disposed of without drawing a single shot from the rebel stronghold. It was afterward ascertained that the men in the beleagured fortress were busily engaged in making preparations for defence. A portion of the guns mounted on the sea face were being moved to the land side in order to assist in repelling assaults from that quarter. This seems to indicate a determination to defend the place as long as possible."

MILITARY ORDERS.

NEGRO LABORERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 18, 1864.

Chaplain T. W. Conway, Superintendent Negro Labor, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: The Commanding-General directs me to inform you that the families of laborers who have been enlisted in the army under General Orders No. 106, from these headquarters, coming within the sense of General Orders No. 30 from the War Department of 1864, which provides for the issue of rations by the Subsistence Department to adult refugees and adult colored persons, commonly called "contrabands," where they are not employed at labor by the Government, and who may have no means of subsisting themselves, "will, in accordance therewith, and to the prescribed amount, be provided with rations by the nearest issuing Commissary, approved or ordered by the Provost-Marshal of the parish, or by the commanding officer of the post or district in which such families may be located."

Until the time provided for the temporary return of laborers from the army to plantations shall have passed, or unless approved by the Superintendent of Negro Labor, no family of such laborers will be removed from the plantations they now are on.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[Signed,] J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
A. A. A General.

OF LOUISIANA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 22, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 112.—The banks of the State of Louisiana having so far failed to comply with important provisions of the laws of the State as to justify the forfeiture of their charters, are hereby required, as a condition of the further transaction of the business of banking, to receive the Treasury Notes of the United States in exchange, at par, for their own issues, respectively. Any institution aggrieved by this order may demand investigation of its affairs and show that its credit is superior to that of the United States.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
GEO. B. DRAKE, Ass't Adjt.-General.

PERSONAL.

From the New-Orleans Times.

Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN has appointed Capt. FREDERIC SPEED to relieve Capt. OLIVER MATTHEWS as Assistant Adjutant-General of the defences of New-Orleans. This is an excellent appointment. Capt. SPEED served as Adjutant-General upon the staff of Gen. WEITZEL while he commanded a division in this department. He has been in the service from the earliest commencement of the war, and has, we believe, availed himself of the privilege of only one brief furlough.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Things on Monday Night—The Lesser Lights—Rynders, Geo. Francis Train, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1864—8 A. M.

The scene in this city last night is beyond description. The multitude, let loose from the convention, assembled in several different places, and public speaking was going forward with great vehemence at at least six stands at the same time. Bedlam was let loose. Everybody was on the rampage, and every village politician was spoiling to have a drive at the Administration; and some twenty-five or thirty, more or less, were gratified; and the bitterness, hate and malignity displayed toward the Administration, and toward Mr. LINCOLN personally, knew no bounds. It could not have been surpassed in the Richmond Congress, or in the South Carolina Legislature. No man since the days of JACKSON has been better abused than Mr. LINCOLN. All the elements of detraction and slander were let loose upon his head last night.

At the principal club-room the redoubtable Capt. RYNDERS gave one of his characteristic exhibitions. It was a rich treat for the crowd there assembled. Somehow or other our Democratic friends do love to give homage to such characters as this. The worst men in or about the convention are applauded the loudest.

I was attracted by a loud yelling voice issuing from amidst the crowd in the Court-house square. It proved to belong to a Rev. Prof. JOHNSON, of Missouri. I listened long enough to hear him say that if it should be necessary, for the settlement of our difficulties, to allow a few stars to form a constellation by themselves, we can be just as safe under a Union of Republics as under a Union of States. "I want to see this whole continent bound together by a Union of Republics." This is doubtless the prevailing sentiments of the leaders here, but most of them have neither the honesty nor the courage to avow it.

A brother professor, WEDGWOOD, of New-Jersey, followed. He threatened that the same scenes which had desolated Missouri would be witnessed in Illinois in less than six months, if peace was not secured. His audience amended this, by averring that they would prevail all over the country. They evidently will, if these demagogues can accomplish their purposes.

The next speaker I happened upon was C. C. BURR, who, I believe, makes no secret of his full approval of the doctrine of secession; and he made a speech in accordance with his principles. He waxed wroth, and exclaimed, "We have been living under a despotism a thousand times worse than that of Austria. [Had the gentleman's remarks been a thousandth part true, his *headquarters* would have been in the halter ere this.] You have not resented the repeated infringements upon your rights. You prefer to await peaceably the close of Mr. LINCOLN'S term of office. That term will prove the limit of your endurance. It has been a marvel to me that ABRAHAM LINCOLN and those of his Cabinet who have ordered arbitrary arrests should be allowed to cumber the green earth." This is a specimen brick, by which you can correctly judge of the whole. In fact, as I have before remarked, one speech will answer as an index to the entire brood.

WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, and HENRY CLAY DEANE, of Iowa, rather put the climax upon the whole concern in the way of blackguardism and blasphemy. Such men as those, being at large—traitors most malignant and mischievous, without the courage to meet the consequences as their Southern brethren have done—are a living lie to the charges of tyranny against the Administration. Loyal men think that a charge of too much leniency would lie much rather.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN amused himself by getting off mottoes upon Gen. MCCLELLAN, AUGUST BELMONT, and others of the Anti-Peace party.

There was a torchlight procession, represented to be composed of the friends of Mr. SEYMOUR. They paraded the streets with banners and music. Upon the banners were various inscriptions, devised in a spirit of the most arrant demagogueism, and calculated to prejudice and imflame the unthinking multitude. The whole thing passed off with general good humor, notwithstanding the vast amount of liquor which had been absorbed. There were several personal encounters between "peace men" and McClellanites, but nothing serious.

WITHDRAWN.

Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD publishes a card this morning, withdrawing from the canvass for a renomination. The opposition to him, which came from personal enemies, had become so embittered, and was so likely to involve serious disaffection, that he preferred the patriotic course of withdrawing rather than jeopard the success of the party by continuing in the field. He would undoubtedly have been renominated, but he had failed to meet the demands of the editors of the *Staats Zeitung*, and they were influencing the German Republicans against him to such an extent that his election would have been jeopareded.

There is fear that the nomination will fall upon an aspirant who is totally unfit for the position—totally unfit to represent the interests of Chicago in the National Legislature.

The Embers of the Convention.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 1.

The following is the committee appointed to notify the candidates of the Chicago Convention of their nomination:

Gov. Horatio Seymour, Chairman; A. P. Edgerton, of Indiana; J. M. Douglass, of Illinois; John Merritt, of Delaware; Isaac Lawrence, of Rhode Island; Benjamin Stark, of Oregon; John E. Smith, of Maine; John Cain, of Vermont; Hugh McCarty, of Michigan; George H. Cannon, of Maryland; John Bigler, of California; J. G. Abbott, of Massachusetts; W. T. Bond, of Missouri; C. B. Berry, of Minnesota; Gov. Wickliffe and James Guthrie, of Kentucky; C. Negus, of Iowa; J. D. Stiles, of Pennsylvania; Theodore Runyon, of New-Jersey; Alfred E. Burr, of Connecticut; John A. Green, Jr., of New-York; George W. Morgan, of Ohio; Geo. W. Harrington, of New-Hampshire; Gov. Shannon, of Kansas; W. T. Galloway, of Wisconsin.

The following persons compose the National Democratic Committee for the next four years:

Maine—S. R. Lyman, of Portland. New-Hampshire—Joseph Menot, of Concord. Vermont—H. S. Smith, of Milton. Massachusetts—F. O. Prince, of Boston. Connecticut—Wm. M. Converse, of Norwich. Rhode Island—Gideon Bradford, of Providence. New-York—August Belmont, of New-York City. New-Jersey—N. N. Steele, of ——. Pennsylvania—W. A. Galbraith, of Erie. Delaware—John A. Nicholson, of ——. Maryland—Odin Bowie, of Covington. Kentucky—James Guthrie, of Louisville and L. Trimble, of Paducah. Ohio—Rufus P. Ranny, of Cleveland. Indiana—W. E. Molack, of ——. Illinois—Wilbur T. Story, of Chicago. Michigan—W. L. Bancroft, of Port Huron. Missouri—Lewis W. Bogg, of St. Louis. Minnesota—John H. McKinney, of Charfield. Wisconsin—George H. Paul, of Milwaukee. Iowa—D. O. French, of Desmoines. Kansas—Isaac E. Eaton, of Leavenworth. California—Thomas Hughes, of San Francisco. Oregon—Wm. McMillan, of ——.

The Committee organized by the election of AUGUST BELMONT, Chriman, and F. O. PRINCE, Secretary. The following were appointed as the Executive Committee: Belmont, of New-York; Prince, of Massachusetts; Galbraith, of Pennsylvania; Ranny, of Ohio; Story, of Illinois; Paul, of Wisconsin, and Bogg, of Missouri.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Correspondents—Refugees, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The rule requiring correspondents with the army to publish their names as signatures to their dispatches, which has been neglected by a number of these gentlemen, is again insisted upon, and those who omit doing so in future need not hope to remain here.

It is also required that they shall locate themselves with some particular corps, division or detachment, where they may be addressed or sent for at all times. This, however, will not, of course, prevent them from moving about to attend to their duties.

Attention is called to the fact that several errors occurred in a dispatch dated the 21st of August, describing the battle of the 19th. Two statements are essentially the subject of complaint—namely, that the Second Division of the Fifth Corps "broke," and that "our line was then forced back." The Second Division, it is claimed, "did not break," nor did "any other," before a direct assault, and our line was not driven back.

Everything was quiet last night, and everything is quiet to-day along our entire line, and the position of affairs is not materially altered.

Recruits and convalescents continue to arrive daily in increased numbers, and a greatly improved feeling prevails in the army among both officers and men.

Yesterday a very respectable appearing family of refugees from the vicinity of Ream's Station, succeeded in approaching within our lines, with a view of going North.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

Mr. THOMAS STIMPSON, formerly of Boston, Mass., died Aug. 29, at Newport's News, after a brief illness.

The One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio left for home to-day. They are hundred day men. Their time has expired.

The United States lightship, which was sunk by the rebels in 1861 near Sewall's Point, has been raised by the wreckers, and towed to Old Point.

The mail boat has arrived from City Point, but she brings no news.

The War in Tennessee—Operations of Wheeler's Forces.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The attacking force at Lebanon numbered 20 men. Gen. MILLIKEN was held for hours, but was released. He was at Gallatin last night.

Accounts are conflicting regarding the number of WHEELER'S force. The highest estimate is 6,000. WHEELER'S main body is in the vicinity of Decherd and Tullahoma, threatening the railroad bridges at Elk and Duck Rivers. He has undoubtedly divided his force with the ultimate view of crossing into Kentucky.

Last night 250 of WHEELER'S men drove in VAN CLEVE'S scouts at Woodbury.

A rebel force was also seven miles east of Duck River Bridge.

The rebel force at Woodbury was under DE BRILL, whose brigade occupied McMinnville on the evening of the 29th.

A telegram from the commanding officer at Duck River, reports that at 7 P. M. yesterday, 2,500 rebels were advancing upon the bridge by the Manchester and Wartrace road.

A telegram from Tullahoma, says that sixteen of WHEELER'S cavalry came into Jasper at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

At noon to-day the wires were down between Smyrna and Decherd, and there have been no reports since.

There have been no trains South to-day.

The water in the river is four and a half feet deep, and is rising.

Indian Atrocities on the Increase.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 1.

Late advices from Fort Reilley say the Indian outrages have increased the past ten days. On the 19th a train from Santa Fé to Leavenworth was attacked at Cimmerian Springs, ten men killed, and all the stock captured. The train was abandoned.

On the 21st, 200 Indians attacked several trains, including one belonging to the Government, sixty miles west of Fort Larned. One man was killed and nearly all the stock captured.

Large bands of Indians are congregating in the neighborhood of Fort Lyon, and outrages are of daily occurrence. A party coming within sight of the fort, was pursued by Maj. WYNKOOP, and three or four of them killed.

Several unprotected settlements between Fort Lyon and the base of the mountains are now receiving the attention of the Indians.

Lieut. BOOTH, of the Eleventh Kansas, sent to the relief of the citizens of Republic and Clay Counties, reports finding no Indians after a scout of 160 miles. He is now encamped at Clay Centre, on the Republican Fork.

The section of country traversed by the savages extends from the Platte to the Arkansas Rivers, about 400 miles from east to west. Our present force is entirely inadequate for the work before it, and immediate reinforcement is absolutely needed.

Over 2,000 persons have been murdered on the Platte route and 100 on the Arkansas, the headwaters of the Smoky Hill and Republican Forks, and $300,000 worth of property destroyed or captured, besides 3,000 horses, 500 mules and 2,000 oxen.

Idaho and Montano are said to swarm with disaffected and disloyal men. It is estimated that 20,000 men of this class have gone there in the past year and a half.

The Mexicans are very uneasy along the entire mountain-range. Rebel and Mormon agents are said to have been at work among them.

The War in the West.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

Yesterday Lieut.-Col. GRAHAM, of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, was captured by Capt. FOREMAN'S guerrillas, when returning from his home to this city, and paroled to go to Exeterville to procure the release of two of FOREMAN'S gang confined there in jail.

Three men, accompanying Col. GRAHAM, were also captured; one of them SAMUEL A. WHITE, Union man. It is presumed they will shoot him. JESSE has publicly declared that he will shoot all negroes when he captures them.

The Draft in Illinois.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, Aug. 31.

Official returns from the Provost-Marshal's office show that this (13th) district has a surplus of upwards of 4,500 over all calls. Some precincts, however, are behind, where the draft will be made unless the quota is filled. Alexander County, of which Cairo is the county seat, is over 100 ahead of all calls, and Cairo itself has a surplus of nearly 100. Strenuous efforts are being made to fill the quotas of the deficient precincts, so as to avoid a draft throughout the district.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

Rumored Arrival of Juarez in the United States.

Movements of the Emperor Maximilian.

THE MILITARY SITUATION

By an arrival yesterday, from New Orleans, we have interesting intelligence from Mexico.

JUAREZ had left the country; it was rumored for the United States. This report seems the more probable, as his family had arrived at New-Orleans by the steamer *Clinton*, from Brazos Santiago.

The New-Orleans *Abeille* says that JUAREZ himself had left Mexico, and at the date of writing, Aug. 24, was on a vessel in the Mississippi River, where he would be detained by a ten days' quarantine.

The New-Orleans *Times*, of Aug. 23, says:

"Per the steamer *Clinton*, which arrived from Brazos Santiago yesterday afternoon, we gather that the French and *reaccionario* forces, supposed to be commanded by Gen. DOUAY, have advanced from San Luis Potosi and now occupy Saltillo, the Capital of the State of Coahuila, which is only sixty-three miles (British) from Monterey, the provisional seat of government of President JUAREZ.

The policy of President JUAREZ seems still to be to avoid a general engagement and attack the already too extended lines of the invaders.

We are informed that the family of President JUAREZ came by the *Clinton*, and are now in this city."

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN is pursuing a conciliatory policy, and is trying to obtain the adhesion of the prominent men of all parties. He had left the capital for Guadalajara, hoping to win over to his cause the Juarist chiefs there, who, it was rumored, were disaffected. He had again urged SANTA ANNA to come to Mexico.

The only appointments made by MAXIMILIAN since he arrived in Mexico are the selections of ALMONTE as Marshal of the Palace, and of RAMIREZ as Minister.

URAGA is daily expected, and will, by order of the Emperor, be treated as becomes his rank—as a General of a division.

The French and Imperialist troops are marching simultaneously upon New-Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas. It is expected that Monterey and Matamoras will soon be attacked.

In pursuance of his conciliatory policy, the Emperor has issued a circular, forbidding the use, in official documents or by the newspapers, of odious or irritating epithets, as applied to those Mexicans who are yet holding out against the Empire.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEXICAN EMPIRE—AN IMPERIALIST VIEW OF AFFAIRS.

Interest Manifested in Mexican Affairs—Character of the Work to be Done—Ideas Proposed by Maximilian—He Favors a Constitutional Monarchy—He Summons the Mexican Notables to the Capital—The Financial and Military Commissions Organized—Necessity for Maximilian Assuming the Dictature—Organization of the Mexican Army—Position of Juarez.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

VERA CRUZ, Sunday, Aug. 7, 1864.

Whatever may be the opinions entertained on the subject of Mexican affairs, and however adverse many people justly are to the violent manner in which a legitimate Government has been put down, and an illegitimate one erected in its stead, still these considerations will not deter the great mass, whose minds are more apt to catch things in the present than to remember things of the past, following attentively the formation and progress of the new institutions which Mexico is now on the way of receiving. This feeling of mingled interest and curiosity is very natural. The institutions of a country are, in this present age, the best indication other countries have of determining the nature of their relations with each other; whether their commerce will be large or small, their alliance short or durable; in fine, whether they will be at peace or at war in the present or in the future. All these questions are intimately connected with the institutions a country possesses. Hence the attractions now presented by Mexico, and the interest with which men of all opinions are watching its progress.

This interest is still increased by the obstacles and difficulties obstructing the way of the new Government. Statesmen have their favorite spectacle in which, like musical *dilettanti*, they are called to appreciate the labor of the composition and the excellence of the performance. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN is now exactly in the attitude of a composer, who has not only to find a canvass, but to create all the parts which are to contribute to the execution of the whole. According to the words of an English gentleman who attended him in his passage from Trieste to Mexico, his misfortune is, that none of the institutions framed by the Governments which have just preceded his, are applicable to the present emergency; "for," said he, "these institutions have no stability, and were simply expedients born out of the necessity of the moment, and hurriedly applied by the various leaders which the commotions of an endless civil war had temporarily carried to power." If, then, I am to judge of the state of affairs in Mexico from an Imperialist standpoint, everything connected with the organization of the public services, the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary branches of the Administration, with their innumerable ramifications at home and abroad, have to be recast and put into a new shape—a task which, however intricate in itself, is still made more so by the political inexperience of the people and by the existence of numerous factions who had hitherto enjoyed the right of waging war against each other in pursuance of their ambitious designs, and who have not yet relinquished it. I know I am using here the language of an imperialist; for if I was to employ the dictionary of their adversary, I would call the latter "odious invaders," and baptize the Mexican factions with the name of great and glorious parties, representing legitimately the wishes and interests of their constituents.

When a new Administration comes to power, and everything around it has to be remodeled or created, the first inquiry is to know upon what general principles it is to act, and what rule it will impose to itself in the performance of its work. Is the Mexican Empire going to be administered as an absolute Government, as in Russia, as a mixed power, as in France, as a limited monarchy, as in England, or as a democracy, as in the United States? All these forms of government are possible, even with an Emperor, for we know, from experience, that the most absolute power may rest sometimes in the hands of a President of a republic, and the most democratic in the hands of an Emperor. Institutions do not, in the estimation of MONTESQUIEU, differ materially one from the other, and depend mainly upon the manner in which they are applied. MAXIMILIAN, I am happy to say, has come to power with the idea now prevailing among the liberal monarchs of Europe, that the best and safest Government is that in which the people are called to participate in the measure of their honesty, intelligence and capacity; and that no considerations, however pertinent, ought to deprive entirely that element from its share of influence and authority. In other terms, MAXIMILIAN is an adept of the temperate monarchical system, and he has come to Mexico with the firm intention to give it a fair trial. To do this, he found it necessary to address himself directly to the notables of the Mexican provinces, who represent the intelligence and strength of the country, and to ask from them the most ample details as regards the population and the resources of their respective localities; insisting upon having, also, an exposition of their views upon the best way of introducing method and order into the disorganized branches of the Administration. More than this, he has called them round his person, so as to become acquainted with them personally, and learn from their mouths the truth, which might have been otherwise concealed. The interview has been, I understand, most pleasant to all parties. The Emperor, to give them still a better pledge of his intention to govern with the consent and coperation of the country, has appointed all those whom he has invited to come to the capital, members of the various committees to whose care the difficult task of organizing the finances and the army has been intrusted. And in order to satisfy all those whose aspirations for public affairs were more conspicuous and noisy, the size of these committees have been swelled beyond measure—one, the Committee on Finance, consisting of sixty members, a number large enough for the composition of a congress.

The system adopted on this occasion by MAXIMILIAN, although sustaining the declaration he made on his arrival of governing for the people and by the people, is fraught with many inconveniences and defects, which will necessarily protract, if not altogether annul, the expected result. These committees have been several weeks at work, and nothing satisfactory has yet come out from them. Time has been spent in discussions extraneous to the subject under consideration, and financial matters have been, it appears, sadly neglected. As is usual with all parliamentary leaders, the members of these commissions have wasted away in the examination of their personal claims, and in the exposition of general principles, an eloquence which might have been more usefully applied had it been limited to the matters of general interest for which they had been convened. It must also be said that the difficulty of organizing a financial system presenting some chances of life in a country in which no regular system of taxation and revenue has been in existence for the last ten years, and where all branches of agriculture, industry and trade are nearly paralyzed, has added a great deal to this state of affairs. The men whom MAXIMILIAN has called to his assistance are certainly gifted with the most praiseworthy intentions; but it is obvious from their way of conducting business, that the perpetual contention in the midst of which they have hitherto lived has not fitted them for the task of legislators. Most of them are men without any political experience, if not without ambition, who have accepted a position with the belief that a sentiment was all that was needed for the management of State affairs, and that devotion to the Empire would make up for all deficiencies in knowledge and capacity. This, I am assured, is to be the breaker against which MAXIMILIAN'S idea of constitutional government may, one day or another, sink. He wants, as I have already told you, to rear a political fabric which will be of benefit to the people, and an honor to his name. But the question is: Are the elements of such a fabric around him? Will he not be compelled to give up the attempt, and to proceed to the organization of his Government without the concurrence of the people? Such are the topics now discussed in the City of Mexico, in the midst of the general anxiety and impatience caused by the fruitless meetings of the committees to whom I have already alluded, and by the sad prospect of an indefinite postponement of the various branches of public service, without which it is hardly possible for the Empire to get along.

Many persons are nevertheless confident that the aforesaid commissions, however slow they may be, will yet execute the work for which they have been appointed, and that the trial given by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to constitutional institutions will be in all respects successful. If these commissions do not come to a conclusion soon enough to justify the impatience of the people, who are in haste to get out from the state of uncertainty in which everything is placed, it is probable that the Emperor will shorten their sessions by boldly taking the responsibility of ruling himself, and perhaps submitting to their approbation measures dictated by the urgency of the case. If he assumes the dictature, it will be temporary, and with the well-understood condition that every measure of his Government is to receive the sanction of the Cortes, who are to assemble for that purpose.

The Military Commission, at the head of which Gen. BAZAINE has been placed, is carrying matters in a better style and more expeditiously than any other. This is due to its President, who seems to be a man of few words and prompt deeds, and to whom the habit of a long command in the army has given a sure eye and a great deal of tact in all things connected with his profession. Thanks to his exertions, the Mexican army is now in a fair way of organization. It is to consist of one hundred thousand Mexicans, to whom will be added a body of fifteen thousand European soldiers and officers, who will bear the title of "Foreign Legions," and whose principal labor will be to supply instructors to the national army. This body is recruited now in Belgium, Germany, Austria, and France, and will be ready to set sail for Mexico in a very short time.

So many conflicting rumors exist concerning JUAREZ'S position, that I find it almost impossible to state anything positive on that subject. According to French accounts, he is now abandoned by nearly all his partisans, who, finding it impossible to suppress military disorders and revolt in his army, have decided to go over to the Imperialists, in whose hands they have placed themselves. URAGA, the General-in-chief of the national forces, is mentioned among the latter. But Juarists deny that statement, and swear that URAGA is still among them. They are confident that the time is not far distant when the Mexicans, discontented with the action of the Imperial Government, will swell their ranks, and enable them to resume, with more vigor than before, the defensive warfare to which they seem to have consecrated their existence.

Guerrilla Operations—Another Raid.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 1.

An account from White River says:

The country all along is alive with guerrillas, who fire into all the passing boats.

On the 23d, part of JOE SHELBY'S gang attacked the forces guarding the Railroad between Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock, and captured nearly all of the *Fifty-fourth Illinois*, occupying three stations. Col. MITCHELL is reported killed.

SHELBY'S force is threatening Duvall's Bluff and St. Charles.

The rebel Gen. BUFORD is preparing for another rebel raid into West Kentucky. His advance guard has entered McCracken County.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued orders for the repair of the Charleston and Fulton Railroad, in Missouri.

Delaware Bonds.

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, Sept. 1.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars of Delaware State bonds sold to-day at only one-half per cent. above par. A like quantity will be sold at 2 P. M. to-morrow, which will be the last sale this week. It is not likely that more than $500,000 will be sold. The par value is $960 for each bond of $1,000.

FROM LONG ISLAND.

Our Village—The Morning Beach—Montauk—Life Al Fresco—How to Make the Best of it—A Brace of Epitaphs—A Question for Posterity—Hook and Line—Guns and Game-bags.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., Sunday, Aug. 28, 1864.

When genial Miss MITFORD wrote *Our Village*, she had in mind some little place like this, as her description would answer admirably for our quaint little south-side hamlet, with its weatherbeaten, old-fashioned dwellings, its duck ponds and ancient windmills, (not to mention the booming surf,) and its one wide grassy street. If you are suffering from heat, imagine a long thoroughfare, like Canal-street, shaded with two lines of heavy foliaged willows and "button balls"—the roadway of smooth close sward, cut here and there into parallel grooves by the wheels of farm wagons—each house standing in a separate inclosure of 200 feet front, a couple of windmills, with their huge sails, and you will have a fair idea of our village, but not of the continual breeze, laden with salt and healing properties for sensitive lungs, after its journey across the Atantic from Good Hope.

The feature of each day is the morning beach, where about 10 o'clock, all the boarding-houses empty their guests for a plunge in the surf. The London *Times* recently contained an article, censuring the habits of English men and women at watering places, while bathing. The gentlemen taking their "dip" within sight of delicately-bred ladies without garments, and the meeker sex contenting themselves with only the frailest of toilets. "We do things differently in Flanders," for we have the neatest of dresses on our beach, in every fashion and of every hue and material—the ladies surpassing the men, even though in one of DEVLIN's best and tasty suits.

A ball-room, or a private crush is supposed to be the best place to view the proverbially small feet of American women, but I shall hereafter insist that the morning beach is undoubtedly superior, as they dash down the sands from their bathing boxes, to be received by their brothers or friends, to take their little hands, denuded of rings and jewels, that they withstand the shock of the surf. Have you not heard it said that all women were plain while indulging in this recreation? it is a mistake—a pretty face is never prettier than when the drops of salt water are dancing off the ends of precious little noses—white teeth never so charming, as on the beach. Though all are joyous, I've never witnessed any of those too common scenes of familiarity that frequently mar the pleasure of the "dip" at Long Branch, and other places on the coast.

Made up a party, a lively boat's crew, for Montauk, that bank of 9,000 acres of undulating green, known to all sportsmen who have not forgotten their skill with rod and squid, or quickness with trigger of a Mullin's double-barrel. Taking craft from Greenport, a heavy-timbered open fishing-boat, dingy rigged, we started through Gardener's Bay for the light on Montauk. Each a tooth-brush and comb, the toilette articles; red flannel shirt and heavy trousers and shoes, the dress; a Sibley tent, the home at night; a couple of lines and a fowling-piece to provide the table, and a meerschaum and green seal tobacco, the after-dinner solace. Sailing over a dancing bay

"We saw the dim blue Highlands, Block and other islands,
Those motes that dot the dimpled bosom of the sunny Summer sea;"

and after the sight, beached our boat under a sandy bluff and prepared to camp and supper. Selecting a spot where last year's experience taught us we would find our unused shanty and little old cooking-stove, hid in the tall grass that crowned the bank, each man prepared with becoming gravity to assist in outdoing DELMONICO. JOE, 'mi-boy,' carried under each arm a 10-pound blue-fish, caught trolling on our way down, which he was to clean and prepare for the pan. Quill, an unhappy army correspondent, sliced the pork, using his prerogative of grumbling the while. Porthole looked after the boat, and I hunted drift-wood and chips for a fire with animated zeal.

In something less than Puck's journey around the earth, we were seated in a dry, cosy tent, and before a warm dinner—such a blue-fish, hard and firm-cooked, as only JOE can cook a fish. Well, one can't eat always—I doubt if I should have stopped until the present moment, had not the limit of human endurance and incapacity prevented. After supper, charging our pipes, we ploughed over the green hills, as it was still day, toward that solid white shaft, Montauk "Light," which, for sixty-nine years has flashed a warning to the homeward bound. Met STANTON, the keeper, and had a chat on the bench at the edge of the cliff, until the moon rose, and saw the "meeting of the waters"—Long Island Sound, hurrying toward the sea, met with majestic grace by the North Atlantic.

"Good night, STANTON," and then back to the beach, our way over the downs lit by the brightest moon that ever coqueted with an August "swell." Enrolled in our blankets—asleep—to be roused, in what seemed but a moment with "blue-fish! Turn out! Twenty-five cents a plate!" JOE, the dear old unselfish fellow, had quietly slid out and trumped up breakfast; and when Quill growled out, "Why didn't you call us? we want to help," excused himself with, "Oh, you looked tired."

After breakfast, shouldering our double-barrels, we separated, to grind our way down to STRETTON's, each on lookout for plover and snipe to meet again at 3 o'clock for dinner, bagged, all told, twenty-eight plover, eighteen snipe, and coming up to BILL and Indian, the last of his race, who was taking a shy for bluefish, we took a cast, and hauled in, in about ten minutes, four bluefish, when, being well loaded with thought of home, (the tent,) for our stomachs' sakes, meeting a carriage returning to East Hampton, presented its mosquito-bitten inmates with a fish—an eleven-pounder—and they went on their way rejoicing, the driver informing us that fish "was scarce" this season—JOE, as usual, the lucky dog, getting an expressive "Thank you," vocally, with a bright face, with a *retroussé* nose, and a mosquito-bite on the end of it.

After the birds, and rest until daylight, we slipped our little craft in the water, started our sheet and bore away for Quoque, forty miles down the Atlantic coast prepared, if we met the *Tallahassee*, to take her.

Without mishap we reached Quogue, took a look in at FOSTER, saw a few familiar faces, remained a day, and then, against the wishes of our friends, who considered our open boat unsafe for such a voyage, pushed out to return—each keeping his four hours watch—passed old Montauk at midnight, and held on until safe on the south side of Shelter Island.

Over the hills to the sleepy little town in the centre of the island, where we were stared at with the same expression that Robinson Crusoe put on when he discovered the foot-print in the sand—wandered through the grave-yard, and learned who had been an affectionate wife, and who a good neighbor. The island was settled about 1630, and remains almost in the same old-fashioned condition, and I am inclined to think it is inhabited still by its first settlers. However, upon this point there may be a difference of opinion. I picked out a brace of epitaphs for you on headstones in the yard, of two brothers, who lived to an advanced age. One gave his property to the Presbyterian Church—the other to his relatives. The inscriptions tell their stories:

IN MEMORY OF	IN MEMORY OF
BENJAMIN CONKLING, who died Feb. 25, 1828, aged 82 years. It is but justice to the character of MR. CONKLING to say that he was an obliging neighbor; in his habits, industrious; in his dealings, honest. He liberally aided the cause of virtue and religion, and in his last moments bequeathed his property to the Presbyterian Church and congregation of Shelter Island, for the support of the gospel.	SHADRACK CONKLING, who died July 23, 1827, aged 88 years. MR. CONKLING possessed a sound mind and excellent understanding, and was a firm patriot, a good neighbor, charitable and strictly moral. He owned, at the time of his decease, a large estate, which he bequeathed to his relatives, who were all very poor, among whom were several orphan children. Posterity will decide upon the wisdom manifested in the disposition of the estates of these two brothers.

With which bit of cheerful tombstone literature I must leave you, to lend a hand with our tent.

SEA-FOOSE.

THE NATIONAL BURDENS AND THE NATIONAL STRENGTH.

OUR BURDEN AND OUR STRENGTH, or a comprehensive and popular examination of the Debt and Resources of our Country. By DAVID A. WELLS, A. M. Troy, N. Y.

The valuable pamphlet lately issued by Mr. WELLS under this title deserves a large circulation, and the careful attention of those who would be glad to give a reason for their faith in the ability of our country to meet liabilities to the full extent that may be necessary for the suppression of the rebellion.

So long as we are assured that no possible progress in the next fifty years can begin to exhaust the resources of this country, we may safely apply the past ratio of progress in both wealth and population to the next fifty years, and this the tables in Mr. WELLS' careful compilation enable us to do.

The first table to which we would draw attention is the following:

	Public Debt.	Population.	Annual Interest.	Debt to each person.	Av. Int. to each person.
United (Loyal) States, July, 1864	$1,750,000,000	24,900,000	$75,000,000	$72 92	$3 01
At the close of the war, assumed to take place in 1865	3,000,000,000	24,000,000	180,000,000	82 35	5 35
In 1870, assuming 30 per cent. as the average decennial increase of population	3,000,000,000	40,950,000	180,000,000	73 26	4 38
In 1880, assuming 30 per cent. as the average decennial increase of population	3,000,000,000	53,235,000	180,000,000	56 34	3 38
In 1890, assuming 30 per cent. as the average decennial increase of population	3,000,000,000	69,205,500	180,000,000	43 35	2 60
In 1900, assuming 30 per cent. as the average decennial increase of population	3,000,000,000	89,964,150	180,000,000	33 34	2 00
Great Britain, March, 1863	3,915,000,000	30,010,000	127,864,000	130 46	4 25
France, 1862	2,206,000,000	37,000,000	110,000,000	59 65	3 00
Austria, 1862	1,263,000,000	35,000,000		36 10	
Italy, 1863	764,000,000	22,000,000		34 73	
Holland, 1863	424,500,000	3,600,000	12,244,000	117 00	3 40

In this statement Mr. WELLS assumes the annual increase of population at 3 per cent. The actual rate of increase for the past seventy years has been 3 46-100 per cent.

Having thus presented our present and prospective national liabilities, Mr. WELLS proceeds to give a statement of our assets and their prospective increase, and we think the exhibit will astound every one who has not made the matter a subject of investigation.

"The officially assessed value of *all* the real and personal property of the United States in 1860, was $16,159,000,000. Of this amount there was credited to the loyal States and territories, the sum of $10,957,448,956, and to the disloyal, $5,202,167,500. Large as this valuation seems, it was, nevertheless, in the opinion of the best statisticians, considerably below a true estimate; inasmuch as real property, in actual practice is rarely valued, for census returns and for purposes of assessment, at more than *two-thirds* of its real value, while large amounts of personal property, from the facility with which it is concealed, escape valuation and assessment altogether. The increase in the value of real and personal property of the whole United States for the decennial period of 1850–60, was in the ratio of 126.45 per cent., and of the loyal States about 129 per cent. Supposing, for the sake of caution, that the general ratio of decennial increase has been reduced since 1860 from 126 to 100 per cent., (the reverse, however, being probably more in accordance with the truth,) then the value of all the real and personal property of the loyal States on the 1st of July, 1864, would be about $15,300,000,000.

Supposing the whole of the property to be distributed equally per capita among the existing population of 24,900,000, then the apportionment to each individual would be $614 95.

Supposing the rebellion to terminate at or before the close of 1865, the population of the restored Union (which was $31,500,000 in 1860) to be 34,000,000, the debt $3,000,000,000, and the value of the real and personal property of the seceding States to be somewhat less than that prior to 1860, (*i. e.*, $5,000,000,000,) then the value of the real and personal property of the whole Union would be about $21,579,000,000 the average wealth per capita $634 52; the average debt per capita $82, and the average annual interest per capita $5 35. Large though these proportions may seem, yet applying them, practically, we should not consider the case of an individual as particularly one for commiseration, whose debts and liabilities were less than one-seventh of his available assets, and if not the individual, then certainly not the country, restored, renewed, reinvigorated, as it must be with the termination of the rebellion and extinguishment of Slavery."

The most important fact bearing on our ability to pay the debt, however, is the regular increase of the national wealth, which Mr. WELLS deems the most wonderful fact in our history. This is exhibited by the following table:

Year.	Value of real and Personal Property.	Average property to each person.	Average annual value of the National Product.
1790	(estimated) $750,000,000	$187 00	$185,500,000
1800	(estimated) 1,072,000,000	202 13	300,000,000
1810	(estimated) 1,500,000,000	207 20	420,000,000
1820	(estimated) 1,882,000,000	195 00	526,960,000
1830	(estimated) 2,653,000,000	206 00	742,840,000
1840	(official) 3,764,000,000	220 00	1,063,135,000
1850	(official) 7,135,780,000	307 67	2,004,000,000
1860	(official) 16,159,000,000	510 00	3,804,000,000
1864	(estimated) 15,300,000,000	614 95	4,018,000,000
1865	(estimated) 21,574,000,000	634 52	5,713,500,000

It thus appears from the statistics of the above table, that while the population of the United States increased from 1850 to 1860 in the large ratio of 35.5 per cent., the wealth of the nation increased during the same period in the much more remarkable ratio of 126.45 per cent.; or from $7,135,780,000 in 1850 to $16,159,616,000 in 1860; or at the rate of more than nine hundred millions ($902,383,584) per annum. During the same period, Great Britain experienced an increase of less than one per cent. in population, and an estimated increase of national wealth amounting to about 33 per cent. But startling and unprecedented as has been this extraordinary increase of our national wealth, one needs but a cursory glance at the details to feel satisfied that the exhibit is every way reliable and correct."

Omitting the new States of the West:

"Connecticut increased her wealth from $155,707,000 in 1850, to $444,274,000 in 1860, or in the ratio of 185 per cent.; while Ohio added to her wealth the value of $689,000,000, or 138 per cent.; and Pennsylvania $694,000,000, or about 96 per cent. New-York, though adding not quite 71 per cent. to her wealth of 1850, yet absolutely augmented it by $763,000,000, a sum more than $20,000,000 in excess of three times the value of the wealth of Iowa, $200,000,000 more than has been acquired by South Carolina since her existence as a State; and exceeding in amount the entire wealth of any other State in 1860, with the exception of Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Virginia.

The two States which increased their valuation the least during the decade in question, were Vermont and Massachusetts; yet the former added to her wealth 38 per cent., and the latter 42 per cent; the absolute increase in Vermont being more than $30,000,000; and the absolute increase in Massachusetts, $242,000,000. We have, therefore, in these detailed statements, elements which show precisely how and where this enormous increase of 126.45 per cent. in the wealth of the nation, from 1850 to 1860, was effected.

Supposing now the war to close at or before the end of 1865, with a restoration of the dominion of the old Union; supposing, also, the wealth of the loyal States to have increased since 1860 at the decennial ratio of 100 per cent. (an under rather than an over estimate,) and the valuation of the disloyal States at that period to be one thousand millions less than in 1860, then the reunited nation will start anew on its era of peace with a capital of twenty thousand millions and an annual increase of wealth which certainly cannot be estimated at less than $2,000,000,000."

This is not income, but actual increase of capital:

"Let us now cautiously prospect the resources of the future, basing our estimates on the teachings of the present and the past. For this purpose we assume the decennial increase of the population of the country for the remainder of the present century (commencing back with the year 1860) to be 30 per cent., and the decennial increase of our national wealth to be 100 per cent.; and from these data as the basis of our calculations, we deduce the figures of the following table:

Years.	Population.	National wealth.	Annual interest per capita.	Per centage of debt to property.	Average annual value of the national product, the annual ratio of increase assumed being [illegible] per cent.
1860	31,500,000	$16,159,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	$[illegible]
1865	34,000,000	21,574,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1870	40,950,000	32,318,000,000	4 38	9.28	[illegible]
1880	53,235,000	64,636,000,000	3 38	4.64	15,216,000,000
1890	69,205,500	129,272,000,000	2 60	2.32	30,632,000,000
1900	89,964,150	258,544,000,000	2 00	1.16	61,264,000,000

In the above table, one of the points brought out, which is most worthy of interest after the statement of the enormous prospective increase of our national wealth, is the exhibit of the manner in which in a growing, flourishing state, the burden of a national debt decreases relatively to the burden of the property which must pay it. This, which we show prospectively in the estimates above given for the future, is also strikingly illustrated by actual facts derived from the financial history of Great Britain. Thus in forty-two years, from 1816 to 1858, the per centage of national debt to national wealth fell from 40 to 13 per cent., while the capital of the debt itself was reduced less than $300,000,000 on $4,200,000,000; or the burden fell as from 40 to 13, while the debt fell only as from 40 to 37; or to put the case in a still stronger light, the debt of 1858, which would have been a charge of 37½ per cent. on the whole private wealth of Great Britain in 1816, was only 134 per cent. on the property of 1858.

But objections will naturally arise in the minds of many persons. Surprised at the apparently incredible results deduced from our statistics respecting the future, they will urge that there must be some mistake in the ratios and estimates we have assumed or calculated upon; or if not this, then that we have no reasonable grounds for believing the future of our country is to develop itself, as respects wealth and population, in anything like the ratios of the past. It is therefore proper, before proceeding further in our inquiry, to review in a degree the ground we have gone over, and if possible detect and make allowance for all real or probable errors.

And first, as regards population. The ratio of decennial increase from 1860 to 1900, the conclusion of the present century, we have assumed at 30 per cent. Now the actual increase has not fallen to so low a ratio as this during any one of the seven decades that have elapsed since the establishment of the Constitution to 1860. During the three most unpromising periods of our national history, viz.: the decade embracing the first Federal Administration, when order was being restored from the previous revolutionary chaos: the decade of the last war with Great Britain, when the capital of the nation was taken and burnt, and the decade which includes the disastrous financial years of 1837–38, the ratios of increase were respectively 35, 34 and 32.67 per cent. It must, therefore, be evident that, so far as all inferences from the past are concerned, we should be justified in fixing the ratio of the prospective increase of population in the United States at considerably above 30 per cent. In the official report of the eighth census, published during the present year, (1864,) the following are the calculated estimates of the population of the country for the remaining four decades of the present century, viz: 1870, 42,800,000; 1880, 56,450,000; 1890, 77,266,000; 1900, 100,355,000. The figures we have assumed in our calculations are considerably less than these official estimates, viz: 1870, 40,950,000; 1880, 53,235,000; 1890, 69,205,500; 1900, 89,964,150.

So far as emigration is concerned, the past history of the subject, the present rush of emigrants, and the prospects of employment hereafter, in mining, manufactures, and cotton growing, leave no doubt that the estimate of increase will be borne out.

We come next to consider the subject of the prospective increase of our national wealth. The great facts developed by the statistics of the census of 1840–50, and of 1850–60, are the very remarkable ratios, according to which the increase of our national wealth progresses. These ratios constitute, in a great degree, the basis on which our estimates of the future augmentation of national values are founded; and the direct point of inquiry next before us is, are we justified in assuming them as standards of comparison? or, in other words, have we reasonable grounds for believing that the future of the country, as respects the development of its resources, and the increase of its wealth, is to be, even approximately, like the experience of the past?"

Mr. WELLS then gives evidence of undervaluation in the official statements of the national wealth, and arrives at the conclusion that the national valuation of $16,000,000,000 in 1860 and the decennial increase of 126 per cent. should be increased at least one-fourth.

The deposits in the Savings Banks next demand attention, which we give together with some facts regarding the increase of agricultural staples since the beginning of the war.

"In the State of New-York the deposits in the Savings Banks increased from 1851 to 1861 (inclusive) as follows:

1858	$41,472,000	1860	$58,178,000
1859	48,194,000	1861	67,440,000

In 1857, the total deposits in all the Savings Banks of Great Britain and Ireland (the United Kingdom) amounted to £37,000,000, ($185,000,000.) In 1857, the population of the United Kingdom was estimated to have been about 29,000,000, while that of the State of New-York, in 1861, was probably about 4,000,000. The latter, therefore, with a population in 1861 a little less than one-seventh that of Great Britain, in 1857 had more than a third as large deposits in her Savings Banks—a most striking commentary on the relative prosperity of the laboring classes of the two countries."

"In Massachusetts the deposits from 1860 to 1863 (inclusive) have been as follows:

1860	$45,054,000	1862	$50,403,000
1861	44,785,000	1863	56,883,000

Returns from Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut, also show a similar progressive increase of deposits during the last few years in their respective Savings Banks; and the same is also probably true of the Savings Banks of most of the other loyal States, although from the lack of official reports, this cannot be positively asserted."

With this increase of deposits in time of civil war, contrast the following:

"In Great Britain, in nine out of the seventeen years which elapsed from 1841 to 1857, inclusive, the withdrawals exceeded the deposits; and in the years of 1847 and 1848, which were periods of great commercial distress in England, the excess of withdrawals over deposits was more than twenty-five millions of dollars."

The agricultural statistics of the loyal States for 1859, 1862 and 1863, are arranged in the form of a table:

Productions.	1859.	1862.	1863.
Wheat	138,000,000 bus.	189,000,000 bus.	191,800,000 bus.
Oats	152,168,000 bus.	172,520,000 bus.	174,858,000 bus.
Rye	18,792,000 bus.	21,254,000 bus.	20,798,000 bus.
Barley	15,433,000 bus.	17,781,000 bus.	16,760,000 bus.
Corn	547,029,000 bus.	586,704,000 bus.	452,446,000 bus.
Potatoes	107,837,000 bus.	114,533,000 bus.	101,457,000 bus.
Tobacco	230,343,000 pds.	208,807,000 pds.	267,302,000 pds.
Hay	19,073,000 tns.	21,500,000 tns.	20,800,000 tns.
Wool	50,183,000 pds.	60,774,000 pds.	79,405,000 pds.

It will thus be seen that there was a very large increase in the product of all the crops enumerated in the year 1862 over 1859, notwithstanding the existence of the war; and that there was also a very marked increase in the articles of wheat, oats, tobacco and wool produced in 1863, (the third year of the war,) over 1862; which increase would doubtless have also extended to all the other crops but for the occurrence of unusual drouth and frosts. The State of Iowa, which, out of a population in 1860, of 675,000, furnished to the Federal army from May, 1861, to the end of 1863, 52,240 men, nevertheless increased her number of acres of improved land from 3,445,000 in 1859, to 4,700,000 in 1862, and 4,900,000 in 1863; and her product of wheat from 8,795,000 bushels in 1862, to 14,592,000 in 1863. In 1859, the amount of wheat raised in the State of Indiana was 15,219,000 bushels; while in 1863, notwithstanding the State out of its population in 1860 of 1,350,000 had furnished to the army more than 124,000 fighting men, the annual product of wheat exceeded 20,000,000 of bushels. Nor are these facts concerning Iowa and Indiana, remarkable as they most certainly are, exceptionable; for although exact statistics on this subject are not readily available, yet enough is known to render it certain that the products of industry have greatly increased in all the loyal States during the war, notwithstanding the constant drafts that have from time to time been made upon the numbers of their producing classes."

The mining resources of the country are given somewhat in detail, but the general estimate is as follows:

"One great and acknowledged source of wealth to Great Britain, has been the product of her mines; the officially returned value of which for 1862 was $170,000,000 (£34,000,000). Large as this amount is, and much as it undoubtedly contributed to the resources of the Kingdom, the mineral product of the loyal States for 1863 undoubtedly exceeded it in value, our estimate for the year being as follows:

Precious Metals (Gold and Silver)	$100,000,000
Coal (valuation in 1860 by Census Report $19,365,000)	35,000,000
Petroleum	[illegible]
Quicksilver	2,000,000
Pig Iron (valuation by Census of 1860, $19,487,000)	30,000,000
Copper	2,500,000
Lead (valuation of 1860, $577,291)	1,000,000
Salt (valuation of 1860, $2,265,000)	2,500,000
Other products, zinc, nickel, chrome, &c.	200,000
Total	$182,200,000

And this in the mere inception of our mining industry, when we may be said to have done little more than 'scratch the ground.'"

The great gains to be predicted to follow the change in the system of Southern labor are fully demonstrated, and we believe all loyal men will agree that—

"No estimate of future resources of the country, furthermore, can be considered complete, which fails to take into account the great augmentation of values which is sure to accrue in time to the South from the substitution of free for slave labor. This matter is set in a clear light by the following statement, which any one who doubts can verify for himself by referring to the official statistics of the census of 1860:

'*If the product per head of the population in the Slave States had been the same in 1859 that it was in the Free States, there would have been added to the aggregate national wealth returned at that time, the additional value of* $1,531,631,000; a sum nearly equal to the entire national debt, June, 1864."

"Finally," says Mr. WELLS, "in estimating the future resources of the country and its capacity to carry a large burden of debt and taxation, it should not be overlooked, that the opportunity for a civilized nation to increase its aggregate wealth, was never before, in the history of the world, so great as at present, and therefore no former precedents respecting the actual burden of a great debt upon a nation, can be fairly quoted as applicable to the present. This is due mainly to two circumstances: 1st, The accumulation of national capital; and 2d, to the introduction of labor-saving machinery.

In relation to the first, it is simply necessary to direct the attention of the reader to the fact, that wealth makes wealth; or in other words, that resources and capital accumulated and properly used, invariably bring large additional resources and capital. The man that had ten talents could produce more easily ten additional talents than he who had one could produce a single additional one; and so in regard to this country, or the loyal part of it. With a capital in 1860 more than double what it possessed in 1850, its capacity and power to increase its wealth in 1860 was, of necessity, more than double what it could have been in 1850.

2d. The opportunity or power of a country to increase its national wealth or capital, is greatly augmented by the introduction of labor-saving machinery. A single statistical fact illustrates this proposition better than volumes of assertion. It was shown by official statistics in Great Britain some years since, that if the stage coach system, which was the main reliance of that country in 1830 for the transportation of travelers, had continued in use up to 1854, and had then been required to do the work of passenger transportation alone, which the railway system of that year effected, the increased cost of the business would have been (£40,000,000) $200,000,000 per annum more than the whole cost of the railway passenger and freight conveyance for the same year; or, in other words, the introduction and use of railways in Great Britain added to the productive capital of the country for the year 1854, the sum of $200,000,000, 'an amount,' as ROBERT STEVENSON expressed it, 'exceeding by 50 per cent. the yearly interest of the (British) national debt.'

With such a return from a single department of improved industry, who can estimate the yearly addition to the wealth and capital of a country like ours, where the invention and introduction of labor-saving machinery is universally regarded as a leading and peculiar feature of its civilization and history.

The census of 1860 returned the population of Massachusetts as 1,230,000; yet how inadequately the mere enumeration of the number of individuals composing a State like this expresses its power and resources, is evident when we remember that in 1860 the machinery of Massachusetts was returned as capable of doing the work of more than a hundred million of men. Now, such an addition to the productive capacity of a State fifty years ago was not possible, inasmuch as a great part of the machinery and appliances by which it has been evoked were not then in existence; and if we are not warranted in predicating of the next fifty years an equal progress of improvement, we think we are justified in believing that a nearly equal gain in resources will accrue to the whole country from the more extensive introduction and use of the labor-saving inventions and processes already in existence. We would also call the attention of our readers, in this connection, to the very interesting circumstance, that war and the embarrassed condition of our finances, so far from restricting the inventive genius of the country and retarding the introduction of improvements, has acted rather as a stimulant. This is proved by the increased number of patents issued during the last three years (*i. e.* 1861, 2,581; 1862, 3,522; 1863, 4,170;) and also by the fact that, notwithstanding the great draft of men from the agricultural States to the ranks of the army, the harvests, through the more extensive use of machinery, have rather increased than diminished."

To the question whether the taxation required by our debt will not cripple the national energies, and defeat these estimates, Mr. WELLS says:

"The history of Great Britain furnishes us with a sufficient answer and refutation.

Thus in 1816, Great Britain, with a population of 19,275,000, without one mile of railway or a single ocean steamer, with comparatively few labor-saving machines, and with onerous (and now obsolete) restrictions upon her industry, carried and sustained the maximum debt of her history, viz.: $4,205,000,000; and not only has Great Britain carried and sustained this enormous debt for the last forty-eight years (during which time she has almost constantly been engaged in war in some quarter of the globe,) but she has so greatly thriven and prospered under it, that she now ranks first in wealth and first in industrial power of all the nations that at present exist, or ever have existed. Shall the loyal States in 1864, (to say nothing of the whole country,) with a present advantage of 30 per cent. in population, 33 per cent. in property, and more than 100 per cent. in the value of annual production; with a virgin soil, enormous immigration, a system of land tenure which conduces to the highest prosperity of the greatest number, and a condition of society in which individual enterprise is encouraged and fostered—shall the loyal States, we ask, with all these advantages, sink under a burden of debt less than two-thirds that which Great Britain sustained in 1816?"

Patriotic Brokers.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sunday, Aug. 28, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An example has been set by eighty-five substitute brokers here, which is worthy of imitation. They enrolled themselves yesterday and to-day, as volunteer militia, in the service of the United States, for the State of Maryland. And all who know them, say that they will never disgrace the rolls on which their names shall be written, let their service be long or short.

Many of the wards of this city have now filled their quota.

G.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 29—P. M.

The crowd in front of the Sherman House, noticed this morning, were persevering in their calls after VALLANDIGHAM had retired, and finally succeeded in calling from their hiding places some of the lesser lights of the party, who proceeded to belabor Uncle ABRAHAM with all their might and main. The more outrageous and false the sentiment, the louder the crowd appeared. I came pretty near "getting my foot in it" by remarking that the balance of the Democracy were holding their conventions at Petersburgh and at Atlanta, under LEE and HOOD. A firm-looking six-footer from Indiana pitched into me, or rather at me, and, being attacked in front and rear by vastly superior numbers, I was fain to change my base. But the hatred of these fellows against the Administration is as intense and bitter as that of the Richmond rebels themselves. But still they do not know what they want, or what they are aiming at. At least the multitude do not, and the leaders are too dishonest to avow their real ultimate objects and purposes.

At about half-past 11 a procession formed and proceeded southward toward the place of meeting. It was a most meagre affair, the multitude preferring to scatter along as best pleased them, while the aristocratic leaders drove down in carriages, and the second quality went by the horse cars. A circus, with its mounted band, came into the city about the same time, adding much to the "noise and confusion" of the occasion.

Having arrived at the "wigwam" the convention was called to order by AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman of the National Committee. He remarked that they had met on this occasion for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President of the United States, at all times a task of great responsibility. The eyes of the American people were directed toward this convention. Four years of misrule had well-nigh brought this Republic to the verge of ruin. Mr. LINCOLN can be reelected only through our lack of lenity and energy. His reelection would continue to jeopard our civil and religious liberties. We select as a candidate a patriot distinguished for his devotion to the Constitution and the Union. We must lay upon the altar of our liberties as a sacrifice our interests and prejudices. We come not here as War Democrats, or as Peace Democrats, but as citizens of a common country, laboring in a common cause. Conciliation and forbearance, must control our deliberations in order to bring them to a successful issue.

Mr. BELMONT concluded by nominating Hon. JOHN BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, as temporary chairman—out of compliment to "J. B," I suppose. Mr. BIGLER was accordingly chosen.

On taking the chair, he spoke over again that same old speech. The men at Washington, he said, are utterly incapable by reason of their fanaticism, of adopting measures looking to peace or the restoration of the Union. This Convention had assembled to create an agency which will bring about a desirable change in these things. Upon this body devolves a great responsibility—that of bringing back the Government to the principles of the Constitution. We want an administration, which come weal, or come woe, would stand by the Union and the people.

At this stage of proceedings, Rev. Dr. CLARKSON, of St. James Church, was called upon to open the further proceedings by prayer.

Hon. MOSES M. STRONG, of Wisconsin, was chosen temporary secretary. Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN offered a resolution which was adopted, to raise a Committee of one from each State to report a Committee on Resolutions, and that all resolutions relating to a platform, be referred to this committee without debate.

A Committee on Rules was appointed.

On motion of Hon. JOHN B. WELLER, of California, it was ordered that gentlemen of the Democratic party, not exceeding three in number, from each of the organized Territories and Southern States, be admitted to seats in the convention, with liberty to speak, but not to vote.

Gov. WICKLIFFE read a letter from a rebel in prison at Louisville, named JOHN W. LEASHERS. He claimed to be a political prisoner.

The roll was then called, on motion of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and a Committee on Credentials appointed—New-York being represented by Hon. SANDFORD E. CHURCH. By the way, how happens it that so many of my old Barnburning, Free-Soil friends are now ultra Pro-Slavery, and rebel sympathisers?—who prefer to save Slavery rather than the Union.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, of which Gen. JOHN A. GREEN, of your State, is a member. Also a Committee on Resolutions, Mr TILDEN representing New-York.

A resolution was offered and adopted, instructing the Committee on Resolutions to take into consideration and report to the convention what action should be had in relation to the late order of Gen. HEINTZELMAN prohibiting the purchasing of arms, &c. They undoubtedly intend to "kick up a row" about this order, which is timely, and if carried out will doubtless prevent much mischief.

My old Whig friend WASHINGTON HUNT presented a resolution defining the duties of the Democratic party—declaring that the Democracy would in the future, as in the past, adhere with unflinching fidelity to the Union (he didn't use to say this in his Whig speeches in Niagara County.) He also declared in favor of an armies and a convention of the States for the adjustment of our National differences, and to revise the Constitution. O ho, you are not for the Constitution as it is, after all. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. PRICE, of Missouri—not STERLING, I believe—offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of one from each delegation, to proceed to Washington, to request the President to suspend the draft until the sovereign people can have an opportunity to decide at the ballot-box, unawed by military power, their choice between peace and war. This was also adopted.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, attempted to get through a resolution to the effect that no candidate shall be nominated until after the adoption of the platform. But it is understood that the McClellanites did not favor this—so action upon it was choked off.

The convention then adjourned to to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The ultra peace men are to have a grand demonstration this evening, as an offset to that of the McClellanites on Saturday evening. There is to be a torchlight procession. Garrulous DAVIS, Senator from Kentucky, is to speak in Bryan Hall, and everybody else of that faction in the Court-house Park.

It is generally understood that Gov. SEYMOUR is to be permanent President of the convention. It is also understood that he has withdrawn from the list of candidates.

The Illinois delegation have resolved to present the name of Hon. JOHN D. CATON, recently of our Supreme Court, as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

A Grand Union Rally.

AURORA, Ill, Monday, Aug. 24, 1864.

One of the largest mass meetings ever held in this city on Saturday that ever assembled in Northern Illinois, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The loyal men of old Kane County were out in their strength, and Du Page and Kendall and De Kalb, McHenry, Lake and Cook were well represented. It is estimated that there were at least 15,000 persons upon the ground.

The ball was opened by WILLIAM BROSS, Esq., our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, in a most able and convincing speech—full of argument, and overflowing with patriotic sentiment. Gen. OGLESBY, our candidate for Governor, followed in one of his characteristic speeches. As a stump orator he has but few superiors in the West, and his whole soul is in the business of putting down the rebellion. Cheer upon cheer greeted him from the vast throng as he proceeded in his address.

Gen. PRENTISS made a most effective speech—full of telling points, especially when he referred to the abolition orders he had received from MCCLELLAN while in the command of the army. CLARK E. CARR, Esq., of Galesburgh, also spoke eloquently and ably.

In the evening the grounds were illuminated and there was still some thousands in attendance. Gen. FARNSWORTH and several others spoke.

Kane County is good for a two-thirds majority. In fact most of the northern counties of the State are going to adopt this rule this Fall in favor of Uncle ABRAHAM, and against all "whom it may concern."

Our soldier boys were not forgotten. The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society had pitched their refreshment tent all over the ground, and they were liberally patronized throughout the day. It is estimated that they must have realized from $2,000 to $3,000.

The great Democratic Convention in Chicago does not overshadow the Union men of Northern Illinois. The fires are burning all over her prairies, and when November comes, snakes of every description will receive a terrible scorching. Push on the column in the Empire State. The McClellanites threaten to carry it by 25,000 majority. It must never be. C.

"Extra Billy" Smith at Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"Extra Billy" SMITH of Virginia is alive and well, at Chicago—a veritable delegate at large from Dixie to the Chicago Convention. The skeptical Thomases of Chicago have "thrust their hands into his side, and put their fingers into the prints of the nails," which, being interpreted, signifieth that they have slapped him on the back, and shared with him the genial cocktail, and like the Apostles of old, they have believed in his presence if not in his mission.

He comes as a reinforcement to the Peace men, that last rebel device, like Stonewall JACKSON bearing down from the Valley of the Shenandoah, and, alas, on the same errand—to defeat "little Mac."

Extra BILLY says that Little Mac must not be nominated—that the South demand an out-and-out peace man—untainted by participation in the war, and that if such an one be nominated the States of Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina and Florida will, upon the announcement of his nomination, officially declare through a convention their intention to return to the Union in case he shall be elected, and upon his election they will revoke their ordinances of secession and connection with the Confederacy, and will pass an ordinance of reunion with the United States. This is all very sweet and taking. How much is it really worth? "Extra Billy" is a very good representative of the Peace party of the South. That he and a few others of the South might desire that such a plan of reunion should succeed we may believe. But the Peace men of the South have heretofore had little, if any, real power. What are Extra Billy's credentials from the States in question? What security can be given for the performance of his pledge? His party is not in the ascendency in either of the States in question. How can he be responsible for the manner in which conventions in the States mentioned would vote? Still we would be glad to believe there is some truth and authority in the story of "Extra Billy" SMITH, and that he is a man of too much character to be the intentional agent of a petty political swindle. The dispatch by telegraph that an emissary has been sent from the authorities of Georgia to Washington (if true) might give additional seriousness to Mr. SMITH's mission.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Probable Movement on the 26th—Particulars of the Situation.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

MARIETTA, Ga., Aug. 25.

ARMY IN MOTION, PROBABLY.

When I left the extreme front early this morning, matters were in about the same condition as they have been all along for the past two or three weeks. But at that time every one knew that a movement was in contemplation by our forces, which would, in all probability, be decisive of the fate of Atlanta. If the plan has not been entirely changed, (in which case this announcement can do no harm,) this projected movement commenced on the night of the 26th inst., and before this letter can be published in Cincinnati, one of three things will have occurred:

First—A great battle for the possession of the Macon Railroad.

Second—The retirement of the rebels within their fortifications at Atlanta, and the commencement of a close siege; or

Third—The entire withdrawal of HOOD's army from the vicinity of the city without a fight.

THE SITUATION.

I wish to say one word upon the military situation here. The impression seems to prevail abroad that we have abandoned the Augusta Railroad to rebel reoccupation, and that the left of our line extends only to the Western and Atlantic, or Chattanooga Road. Even our careful Nashville correspondent has fallen into this mistake.

Had we given up the Augusta Railroad in an effort to extend our right to the Macon road, we would indeed be arguing with the rebels in a circle; for while we were busy in getting possession of the latter they would proceed to reopen the former, and thus their communications would be as good as before. Nay, I am not certain that HOOD would not prefer the Augusta road to the other, for it would give him more direct connection with Richmond, and enable him, in case of emergency, either to send reinforcements to or receive them from LEE.

Should we purchase a permanent position upon the Macon Railroad at the expense of relinquishing our hold upon the one running to Augusta, we should not have advanced one step toward mastering the situation. Unless, indeed, our movement were made with such rapidity and decision that we should have full possession of the Macon line before the enemy could possibly repair the damages we have done the other. But the day for movements of that kind seems to have gone by. Either on account of the nature of the country, the style of warfare adopted by our leaders, the sleepless vigilance of the enemy, or all of these combined, we move only with the utmost caution, deliberation and slowness. Even should we mature and determine on a more adventurous plan, doubtless some unforeseen difficulty, or some hesitation to risk all in a day, would cause a reconsideration of the project, and prevent any effort for its execution.

In accordance with our prudent method of proceeding we have by no means given up the Augusta Railroad; we have firm hold upon it to-day; and so far from the left of our line extending only to the Chattanooga Road, we have enough troops between that and the Augusta road, I verily believe, to withstand HOOD's whole mongrel host if it were thrown upon them in a body. Entirely to the Augusta Road on the left, do we hold sway; and our operations on the right have so far extended our line in that direction within the last three days, that we now reach, even upon our immense circle, two-thirds of the way around the city. Near the extreme left of our line, and close to the Augusta Railroad, stands the remains of a once elegant mansion, owned by a Col. HOWARD. It is in the very suburbs of Atlanta, and from its top you can plainly see every building in the desolate city, with such of the rebel works and forts as have not yet fallen into our hands. From the extreme right of our line you may look northeastwardly, and perceive steam rising from the rebel cars at East Point, the junction of the Macon and Montgomery railroads.

THE REBEL CAVALRY IN TENNESSEE.

Forrest's Operations Between Chattanooga and Nashville.

From the Chattanooga Gazette, Aug. 27.

We learn by parties who left Knoxville on the afternoon of Wednesday, and came by the steamer *Holston* to Kingston, and thence by the *Missionary*, arriving here at dark last night, that all is now quiet this side of Loudon. WHEELER had passed up on the south side of the river, through Blount and Sevier, attacking and capturing at Maryville a small force of the Second Tennessee Infantry—eighteen privates under Lieut. DOWTON. The party took refuge in the Court-house, which they held from 11 o'clock Sunday morning until after midnight; and surrendered only after a large part of the town had been burnt and artillery brought to bear upon their place of retreat.

It was believed that WHEELER would attempt to cross the river above Knoxville and make his way to join MORGAN, after destroying the railroad bridge at Strawberry Plains.

As far as we can ascertain, his movement, though attended with a good deal of pillage and private injury, has so far been almost destitute of military results. When it was understood at Knoxville that his force was approaching, the citizens at once enrolled themselves to aid in defending the place. Nine companies, of one hundred men and upward each, were organized and put under drill. Among the officers we learn, were Capts. John Baxter, W. G. Brownlow, John Netherland, P. Dickinson, A. A. Kyle, Edward Trigg and Dr. James Rogers. The oldest and best citizens entered the ranks as privates with a musket. There was little excitement, but an abiding belief that the place could be held, and a stern determination to hold it.

On Tuesday night Hon. A. G. WATKINS, for several years a representative in Congress for the Upper District, and a Dr. HARRIS, were brought in custody to Knoxville, and lodged in jail, charged with directing the party of rebel scouts upon a squad of unarmed one hundred day recruits at Mossy Creek, nine of whom were murdered in cold blood, after having surrendered without resistance. The railroad is uninterrupted above Philadelphia.

Gen. Gillem Defeats Morgan at Greenville.

From the Knoxville Whig, Aug. 24.

The gallant East Tennessee Cavalry, under Gen. GILLEM, are doing up a complete job in East Tennessee. They know the rebels of this end of the State, they know how to appreciate them, and they know how to dispose of them. They had a hard fight yesterday in Greenville—whipped the enemy well—took the town, and now hold it.

By Telegraph from Greeneville.

AUG. 23—9:30 P. M.

DR. BROWNLOW: Whipped the enemy to-day. Killed [illegible] and lost twenty-five. Capt. KANEER, my A. A. G., [illegible] JOHN safe, tell Mrs. [illegible] mortally wounded in a charge.

ALVIN C. GILLEM.

This must have been a severe cavalry fight, and hand to hand charge, in which so many as 40 were killed on one side, and 25 on the other. The dispatch does not say, but the presumption is that our men fought the thieves and rebels of MORGAN.

THE MAGAZINES.

—*Harpers' New Monthly Magazine*, for September, comes, as usual, full freighted with instruction and entertainment. The opening article is another leaf from the varied experience of Capt. PARKER SNOW, who is already known to the readers of the magazine, by his adventures in many lands, or rather many waters, as his experiences have been chiefly of a marine character. It details a perilous incident on the coast of Australia, and is illustrated with wood cuts whose fine execution should not be overlooked. The like excellence is visible in the embellishments to Mr. C. F. HALL's account of "At Home with the Esquimaux," a paper full of interesting facts that may be regarded as a foretaste of the volume, relating his Arctic Explorations, at length, now in press by Messrs. HARPERS. "President MONROE and his Administration," is a vindication of what the author regards as "the golden age of our political history." It is pitched in rather a high oratorical key, as when we are told that the utterance of the Monroe Doctrine "fairly stunned by its boldness the Holy Alliance, and took it down from the height of its arrogance," &c. It is this sort of writing that gives rise to so much loose thinking and inconsequential reasoning among us. "Libraries" is a fruitful subject insufficiently treated. The writer should know that the books of the Beaufort Public Library, (S. C.,) were *not* sold by auction in New-York. A healthy spontaneous public sentiment was so strongly opposed to the whole proceeding, that the sale was stopped and never took place. "Presentation Week at Yale" reads flatly, like all accounts of college festivities, to those who have rejuvenescent interest in them. "The Café Greco" is an Italian sketch after the manner of Mr. STORY's "Roba di Roma." "Our Mutual Friend," by DICKENS, reaches its fourth number, and can scarcely be called up to the average. Far too much space is taken up with heavy satire on respectability, a subject whose inherent dullness seems to overcome even DICKENS when he writes about it. Where DICKENS' true strength lies, and where his weakness, is well exemplified in the powerful sketch of the slouching ruffian who is informing against his quandam partner, and whose every word goes to complete his picture, compared with the tedious and affected nonsense put into the mouths of the two lawyers in the vain hope of catching the prevalent tones of light social persiflage. We see nothing in this number of honest Mr. Boffin, who is worth a dozen of the heavy respectabilities that DICKENS seems to feel bound to make a crusade against. The usual quantity of *novelettes*, poetry, jokes, &c., go to make up a readable number.

—The *Atlantic Monthly* (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS,) opens with "The Cadmean Madness," a rhapsodical protest against the over-much reading and writing of the age, by WILLIAM L. SYMONDS, a gentleman, we believe, no longer living, but who certainly, as a diligent student, failed to practice what he preached. The humor of the article is too strained and remote to make it an effective magazine paper. Undoubtedly the most generally read portion of this month's *Atlantic* will be Edmund Kirke's (GILMOUR) "Our First Visit to Richmond," though the newspapers have robbed it of some of its freshness. "Wet Weather work," by Ik Marvel (D. G. MITCHELL), pleasantly concludes the writer's rambles among the elder worthies and pioneers of the agricultural art, in which he is their honored disciple. Bating a little air of handling his subject in gloves, and talking *a la* BRUMMELL of "a certain Mr." this or that, the series is creditable to his taste, scholarship and research, and will make a charming companion volume to "My Farm at Edgewood." The writer of "The Total Depravity of Inanimate Things," and "What Shall We Have for Dinner," both mistake affectation for ease and elegance. "Cullet," by JAMES G. AUSTIN, is a dramatic account of the glass-works and success of manufacture at Sandwich, Mass. A charming Poem by LONGFELLOW, "The Bridge of Cloud," worthily heads the poetical department, followed by a spirited poetical sketch, "Before Vicksburgh," May 19, 1863, by GEORGE H. BOHEN.

—The *United States Service Magazine*, No. 8 (New-York: CHARLES B. RICHARDSON,) is a great improvement over its recent predecessors, and comes near the ideal of what a military magazine and record of the army should be. "Maj.-Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN," by Col. S. M. BINNEY, is the opening article, accompanied by a beautiful miniature portrait of SHERMAN. It is an authentic memoir of the life and services of a Commander on whom a large part of the attention of his countrymen has been steadily fixed for the past three months. Gen. HALLECK's translation of *Jomini's Life of Napoleon* is favorably reviewed in article 2, in connection with some important remarks on the necessity of professional education toward forming a General. "Great Battles in History" is an extension of Sir EDWARD CREASY's plan, and discusses critically the well-fought fields of Hastings, Cressy, Poictiers, and Agincourt, pointing out the strategy that in each case decided the fate of the combat. "The Florida Expedition" puts in a more favorable light our recent fortunes on that peninsula, and Col. C. W. TOLLES' paper on "Reorganization" examines the question as to the future composition of the Staff, and whether a complete adoption of the French system of the "*Etat Major-General*" is desirable. The official intelligence is, as it should be, specially full and reliable.

—The *Continental Monthly* (New-York: JOHN F. TROW,) has several papers of ability. "Our Domestic Affairs," by GEORGE WURTS is an elaborate investigation of the great "servantgallism question of the day, offering, alas! but little hope of emancipation from a tyranny that most householders groan under, but are forced to submit to. "A Glance at Prussian Politics," by Mr. CHARLES M. MEADE, a gentleman just returned from Germany, is interesting at the present juncture of continental affairs. "Violations of Literary Property—Life and Character of John Jay," by H. T. TUCKERMAN, is rather a disjointed article, and does not show any such violation. It discusses the impropriety of uncongenial editorship by the examples of recent impressions of WHEATON's "International Law" and "The Federalist," and then branches off into a character of JOHN JAY, after the manner of the French "Eloges." "Averill's Raid" is a stirring poem, by ALFRED B. STREET.

—The *Geological Magazine*, or Monthly Journal of Geology, No. 1, is a London periodical supplied by Messrs. WILLMER & ROGERS; it is edited by two eminent men of science, Profs. RUPERT JONES and HENRY WOODWARD, and is beautifully embellished in illustration of the science that it is especially devoted to.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A POLICEMAN.—Late on Tuesday night, Officer NOBLES, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, while attempting to arrest a well-known ruffian, named DENNIS HARRINGTON, in West-street, was set upon, and brutally beaten by HARRINGTON's friends. The injuries inflicted are of very dangerous character. HARRINGTON had been guilty of firing a pistol at an unoffending citizen as he was passing, for the purpose of robbery; hence the attempt to arrest him. All the offenders made their escape, but being well known to the police, they will no doubt be caught.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 1, 1864.

$34,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	107	100	Wyoming V.C.Co.	53
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20sC.S.	107¾	100	do.	53
9,500	do.	108⅜	200	Atl. M. S. Co.	167
30,000	do.	109	200	Hud. Riv. R.	127¼
30,000	do.	109¼	100	do.	127⅜
12,000	do.	109⅜	100	do. ...b10	128
10,000	do.	109½	50	do.	127⅝
5,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C.	93⅝	100	do. ...b10	127⅜
18,000	do.	93¼	500	do. ...s20	127
10,000	do.	93⅜	100	do. ...s30	127¼
10,000	do.	93½	600	Reading R.	133
20,000	do.	93	200	do.	133⅜
30,000	do.	93⅛	200	do. ...b60	134⅛
12,000	do. ...b3	93⅛	1000	do.	133¾
8,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	60	200	do. ...s30	133
2,000	North C. St. 6s	62	100	do. ...b10	133⅛
3,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		200	do. ...s5	133
	Pac. R.	72	147	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C.	110½
10,000	Ohio & M.C. b10	48	100	Mich. Cen. R.	134
100,000	do. ...b30	48	50	do.	134⅛
20,000	do.	47½	200	M. S. & N.I.R.	85
10,000	do.	47⅝	100	do. ...s3	84¾
8,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	100	do.	84⅞
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	132	200	do.	84⅝
1,000	C.&N.W.1st M.	100½	600	do.	84⅜
600	Clev. & P. 4th M.	85	250	Ill. Cen. Full S.	128
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	450	Ill. Cen. Scrip	127⅝
400	P.,Ft.W.&C. 1st	123	100	do.	127½
4,000	Mariposa 1st M.	[illegible]	300	do.	128⅜
50,000	Amer. Gold	[illegible]	100	do.	127¾
25	Bank of N. Am.	105	100	do. ...s15	127½
25	do.	104	100	do.	127⅞
10	Hanover Bank	104	200	Clev. & Pitts.	110¾
50	Penn. Coal Co.	205	400	do.	110¼
100	Canton Co.	34	100	do.	110½
100	do.	33¾	100	do.	110⅜
100	do.	33⅞	5	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	170
200	Cum. Coal Pref. s30	59½	400	Chic. & N. W.	53¼
200	do.	59⅝	100	do. ...s30	53
100	do. ...s10	59⅜	100	C. & N.W. Prf.	85⅝
400	do.	60	100	do.	86
100	do. ...s10	60¼	500	do. ...s30	85⅝
100	do.	60⅛	100	do. ...b30	86⅝
100	Amer. Coal Co.	85	100	Cle. & Tol. R.	124
300	Quick. M. Co.	82	200	Chic. & R.I. R.	109
500	do.	81⅝	100	do. ...b10	109¼
200	do. ...s30	81¼	100	do.	109½
40	N. Y. Cen. R.	128⅞	300	do. ...b30	109⅞
100	do.	128⅝	100	do. ...b30	110⅛
100	do.	128	400	do.	109½
50	Erie Railway ...b30	109	200	Alt. & Terre H.	56
100	do.	108⅞	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	92
100	do.	108⅝	200	Chi. & Mil. R.	84
300	do.	108⅞	100	do.	85
500	do.	109¼			
300	do. ...s30	108⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	107½	200	Hud. Riv. R.	126⅝
10,000	do.	107⅜	200	do.	126⅜
25,000	do.	107	100	do. ...b15	127
10,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s C.	110	100	do. ...b10	126⅜
10,000	do.	109⅝	100	do. ...s30	126⅝
10,000	U.S.6s,1-yr.C.	93⅝	400	Reading R.	132⅝
1,000	do.	93⅛	100	do.	132⅞
1,000	U.S.5s,10-40s.C.		2500	do.	133
	ex. int.	97	300	do. ...s10	133
4,000	do.	96	1000	Clev. & Pitts.	110½
1,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90	59	200	do. ...b15	110⅜
5,000	Mo. State 6s	67	200	M. S. & N.I.R.	84⅜
4,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10		300	do.	84¼
	Oct. & Apl.	112	200	do.	84⅜
10,000	do. ...Small	111½	100	do. ...b15	82½
4,000	Va. State 6s	55½	200	do. ...b10	82¼
30,000	O. & M. Cer.	47⅜	100	M. S. & N.I. G.	145
400	Cumb. Coal Pr.	59⅜	100	Ill. Central R. Scr.	127⅛
100	do. ...s30	59½	200	do.	127⅜
100	do. ...b30	59	300	Chic.&N.W.R.	53
150	Quicks. M. Co.	81⅝	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	109
500	Mariposa Min.	40¾	100	do. ...b	109
23	Sixth-Av. R.	118	100	do. ...b3	108⅝
25	N. Y. Cen. R.	128	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	61
100	do. ...s10	128	100	P.,Ft. W. & C. ...b30	111
200	do.	128⅛	200	do.	110⅝
200	do. ...s30	127⅞	100	do.	110⅜
400	Erie Railway	108⅜	100	do. ...s30	110
100	Mich. Cen. R.	134⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

600	Erie Railway ...s3	108⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. G.	146
100	do. ...s10	108⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. ...b3	109
400	do.	108⅜	400	do.	108⅞
100	do.	108⅜	100	do. ...b3	108⅝
100	do. ...b10	108⅝	100	do. ...b3	108½
100	Hudson Riv. R. ...b3	126⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. ...b3	53
200	do.	126⅝	300	do. ...b3	52⅞
300	do.	126¾	100	do. ...b10	53
100	do. ...s3	126⅜	100	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	85¾
200	Reading R. ...s10	132⅝	300	do. ...b15	86
50	Mich. Central R.	134	100	do.	85⅝
100	Ill. Cen. R.	127¼	100	Cum. Coal ...b3	59⅝
200	do.	127⅛	200	do.	59⅞
300	M. S. & N. I.	84⅜	50	do. ...s3	60
1800	do.	84⅛	100	do.	59⅝
300	do. ...b3	84⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Erie Railway	108¾	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref	85¾
300	do. ...s3	108⅜	100	do. ...b3	85⅝
300	Reading R. ...b5	133⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	110⅜
100	do.	133⅛	100	do. ...s3	110⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. ...b5	84⅝	200	do. ...b3	110⅜
200	do. ...s3	84⅜	100	T. H. & Alt R.	57
100	do. ...b3	84⅜	100	P., F. W. & C.	110
200	Chic. & N. W.	53½	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	59⅝
100	Mar. Min. Co.	40	100	Quick. Min. Co. b60	83
			100	do.	81½

THURSDAY, Sept. 1—P. M.

The upward reaction in Gold continued today, and 4@7 ⅌ cent. was added to yesterday's rise, making 14 ⅌ cent. since the announcement of the Chicago platform and nomination. The quotations are now restored to about the same figures as on Saturday afternoon, of last week, before the Convention. The effect of the political disappointment to the Gold Room has probably nearly spent itself, though not altogether in the ordinary way of settling differences. An afternoon paper relates that

> "The commercial honor of the Gold Room has been sadly humiliated yesterday and to-day by the ignoring of contracts. The method of settling disputes among the operators is to submit the case of the disputants to a vote of the room. That method of arbitration proving unsatisfactory, *a final resort to blows is taken*; of which method of settlement an interesting exhibition occurred at the Room this morning. If this state of things be allowed, the Gold Room will become a mere resort of low gamblers."

The stock of Gold in the Banks and Treasury Office at the close of August, was as follows:

In Associated Banks		$19,952,049
Sub-Treasury		12,731,793
Total Sept. 1		$32,683,842
At close of July:		
In Bank	$21,051,896	
Treasury	10,792,020	$31,843,916
Gain since Aug. 1		$839,926

At the Treasury Office in August the Gold

Receipts for Customs were		$6,091,421
Gold Interest paid here	$2,106,784	
Gold Warrants of U. S. Treas.	2,044,864	4,151,648
Leaving gain in stock of Gold		$1,939,773

Most of the Gold Warrants of the United States Treasurer drawn on New-York were for accrued Interest on the old 7.30 ⅌ Cents recently converted into 1881 Bonds.

The announcement of the $31,000,000 Loan on U. S. 6s of 1881, for the 9th of September, has thus far had no perceptible influence on the Money market so far as demand loans to Brokers are concerned. There is a decline, however, of ½@1 ⅌ cent. on Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, and a disposition, perhaps, to advance the rates of Money on Merchant paper. And the effect of the new negotiation was also felt on the present 1881 Bonds, at the Stock Exchange, which were sold down to 107@107½ per cent., or at a concession of 1½ per cent. The Railway Share list, on the other hand, was rather steadier in prices than yesterday afternoon, with more appearance of buyers at both sessions of the Board. For the 5-20 U. S. Bonds there is a renewed demand for Europe, which is assisted by the recovery in Exchange.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour yesterday. The Railways were a shade better than at the Second Board. The general Market steady. Gold fell to 246½ ⅌ cent., after selling at 248@249 ⅌ cent.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1861	108⅜	107⅝	Mich. Central	134½	134⅝
U. S. 5-20's	110⅜	110	Mich. Southern	84¾	84⅜
N. Y. Central	128	128⅜	Illinois Cen.	128¼	127⅜
Erie	108⅜	108⅜	Pittsburgh	110¾	110½
Erie Preferred	108½	108⅜	Fort Wayne	110	110½
Hudson	126⅜	126⅜	Rock Island	108⅜	109
Canton	33¾	33⅞	Reading	132⅝	133¼
Treas. Cer., new	94¼	93⅝	Quicksilver	81½	81⅝
Toledo	124	123½	Cum'land Coal	59½	59⅝
Northwest	52⅞	53½	Mariposa	40¾	40
Ohio & M. Certfs	47⅜	47⅜	N. West Pref.	85½	85¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. Amer.	104
Manhattan	135	Hanover	101
Merchants'	109	Irving	100
Mechanics'	112	Metropolitan	115
America	131	People's	105
Tradesmen's	150	Corn Exchange	100
Fulton	150	Continental	100
State of New-York	115½	Commonwealth	101½
Commerce	107	Import. & Traders'	100
American Exc'ge	116	Park	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	Ill. Central, '75	132
N. Y. Cen. Real Est.	117	Al. & T. H. 2d In.	83
N. Y. C. 7s, Con. '76	122	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	103
Erie 4ths, '80	110	L. & W. Bds	112
Buff.,N.Y.&E., '77	114	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	103
Hud. R. 1sts '69	115	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90
Hudson R. Bonds	101	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	112
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	133	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	116
Chi. B. & Quincy	130	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	88
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	116	Atlantic & G. W.	104¼
Pacific R.	85		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

NO. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FISCAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

On the 9th instant the Secretary of the Treasury will open bids for THIRTY-ONE MILLIONS OF UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1881—being the unawarded balance of the Seventy-five Millions Loan.

This Bank will take orders for this Loan, and will include in its own bid the orders of other parties. All orders so entered must be accompanied by a prepayment of five per cent. The balance must be paid on notice of award.

The Bonds will carry interest from the day of payment.

Mr. J. THOMPSON will represent this Bank in Washington at the opening of the bids.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,

AND

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 363 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive proposals for the Loan of 1881 to the amount of Thirty-one Millions of Dollars.

The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per cent., payable semi-annually in coin on the first July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th June, 1881.

Two per cent. to be deposited as guarantee for payment of subscription, if accepted.

All offers to be made on or before Thursday, the 8th September, as the bids will be opened Sept. 9.

☞ TENTH NATIONAL BANK,

No. 240 Broadway,

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

will receive proposals for the

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,

interest in coin, bids to be opened on the 9th inst. A deposit required of 2 per cent.

These bonds will be delivered without delay.

TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. BONDS, interest and principal payable in coin.

SEVEN AND THREE-TEN TREASURY NOTES, payable three years from Aug. 15, interest semi-annually. Holders at maturity have option of payment or conversion into 5-20 6 per cent. bonds.

Commission of ¼ per cent. allowed all buyers of 10-40 bonds and 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

D. L. ROSS, President.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 1—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 51 bbls. Ashes, 7,041 bbls. Flour, 108 bbls. and 492 bags Corn Meal, 63,436 bushels Wheat, 66,560 bushels Corn, 260 29,584 bushels Oats, 328 pkgs. Provisions, and 319 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 30 bbls. at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is inactive, but held with more firmness; Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 47c.@51c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47c.@49c., and St. Domingo, 41c.@42c., ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand, and is doing better; Middlings, $1 80@$1 82 ⅌ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 650 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been more active to-day, at an advanced of 15c.@20c. ⅌ bbl. The demand has been partly speculative. Sales since our last amount to 19,400 bbls. including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$10; poor to choice Extra State at $10 15@$10 75, chiefly at $10 20@$10 35, and for September delivery $10 50@$10 75, and October at $11; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands at $10 90@$11 35, ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 50@$10 00
Extra State	10 20@ 10 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00@ 12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping b'ds.	10 90@ 11 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 40@ 12 75
Extra Genesee	10 80@ 12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	11 00@ 16 00

Southern Flour is advancing; sales since our last, 1,850 bbls. at $11 20@12 25 for poor to good, and $12 30@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is brisker and dearer; sales 900 bbls. extra at $10 25@$12 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, including fine and superfine at from $8 75@$10 50 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal has been more active, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Atlantic and Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 650 bbls. Also, 20 hhds. Brandywine, at $39 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, and has advanced 3c.@4c. ⅌ bushel. Sales since our last of 93,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 40@$2 44; Red Western at $2 30@$2 40; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 32@$2 35; Milwaukee Club at $2 20@$2 32, and Chicago Spring at $2 16@$2 31, ⅌ bushel. Corn is active and higher; sales since our last, 127,000 bushels, at $1 60@$1 62 for mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues dull at $1 82½@$1 85 ⅌ bushel. Oats are in more demand at firmer prices. We quote Canada at 91c.@92c.; Western at 92c.@93c., and State at 91½c.@92½c., cash, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River is in demand, at $1 25@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 35@$1 60 for small lots for City use, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in demand, including last year's crop at 20c.@38c. for inferior to very choice ⅌ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Resin at $36@$53 ⅌ 280 ℔s.; Tar $16@$18 ⅌ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 35@$3 50 ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Continue quiet at irregular prices. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25 @$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 85; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 62@$1 65; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 95; Crude Petroleum at 50c.@51c.; Refined Petroleum at 86c.@89c., free, and 82c.@84c. in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in lively demand. New Mess opening at a large advance, but closing quite heavily. Sales since our last 7,350 bbls., at $40 50@$41 50, closing at $40 75 for New Mess; $41 50@$43 for do., deliverable in September; $38 50@$39 25 for Old Mess; $39@$39 50 for Prime Mess; $37 50@$38 50 for Prime. Stock to-day 164,514 bbls. of all kinds. Cut Meats are in demand at 17½c.@18½c. for Hams, 22c.@26c. for bagged do., 15½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔; Sales, 214 pkgs. Bacon continues unaltered. Lard is buoyant to-day; sales since our last 3,450 tcs. and bbls. at 22½c.@24½c., the latter an extreme, ⅌ ℔. Beef continues in moderate request at $22@$26 for Extra Mess; $16@$20 for Plain Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl.; sales of 370 bbls. Prime Mess at $32 @$35 ⅌ tc. Stock of Beef to-day 32,885 tcs. and bbls. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in more demand at 46c.@52c. for poor to prime, and 53c.@56c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@47c. for Western, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in fair request at 18c.@26c. ⅌ ℔. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. M. W. STARIN & Co., in their special report for the current issue of the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus: "The week's market for Butter, ending this day, opened with considerable buoyancy, animation and a strong speculative feeling. The demand for export was active, under the influence of most favorable advices from the several English markets, but the demand was not fairly met by holders and receivers, and prices were insisted on that prevented the great bulk of the orders from being filled. The demand for home consumption had measurably decreased, under the influence of extreme rates, prices being a prohibition with large numbers of persons, and the City trade dragged heavily. The heavy and continued fall in the rates of Gold and Sterling Exchange for the past three days has completely unsettled the values of every article or produce on the market, and has materially abated the prevailing Butter fever, and in some measure caused a disposition to meet the requirements of the market on the part of receivers and operators. The demand for the California market still continues, although the market there is still depressed by the heavy stock. The New-Orleans market is overstocked, and prices below our own market. Our English advices of Aug. 17, instant, note a continuance of the drouth, not only in the dairy districts of England and Ireland, but also in Holland, Belgium and Northern France, where considerable supplies are drawn for the English market. Prices had again advanced from 4s.@6s. ⅌ cwt., with a rather excited market in both London and Liverpool. This will tend to give a sound, healthy and profitable trade in dairy products this season, provided the stock is not allowed to accumulate in the country, and held for prices this market cannot sustain. Fresh pail Butters have suffered a decline of 3c. ⅌ ℔, and are dull and heavy at the decline. The market closes dull and heavy—the difference between buyers and sellers being too wide to admit of movement. Our present quotations may be considered nominal in the absence of trade.

Orange and Sussex—fresh—pails—⅌ ℔	50	@55
State and Pennsylvania—fresh—pails ⅌ ℔	50	@55
State—firkins—Yellow	50	@54
State—half-firkin tubs—⅌ ℔	48	@54
State—Welch tubs—⅌ ℔	46	@52
Western firkins—Yellow—⅌ ℔	45	@48
Pennsylvania—Yellow—firkins	48	@50
Pennsylvania—Yellow—half tubs	—	@—
State firkins—Light colored	45	@48
Western firkins—Light colored	42	@45
State and Western firkins—Mixed colors	40	@42

The Cheese market opened buoyantly in the early part of the week, with great activity for fine stock. But the great decline in gold and exchange put a complete stop to trade, owing to the impossibility of receivers meeting the decline in exchange without suffering ruinous losses. Like Butter, Cheese is held in large quantities in the dairy districts, by dairymen and speculators, at a range of prices that are considerably in advance of the highest English quotations. A lesson may, and probably will be learned ere long, that will demonstrate, in rather a costly manner, that New-York market prices cannot be made in the country. Our quotations are in accord with last week's transactions, and are at present nominal.

State Dairies—factory made—fine	26@27
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good	24@25
State Dairies—extra quality	22@23
State Dairies—fair to good	18@21
Western Reserve—good to prime	16@20
English Dairy—Eastern	19@21
English Dairy—Western	18@20
Pineapple	18@21
Orange County—flat skimmed	16@17

TALLOW—Sales 180,000 ℔s., at 19c.@19½c. ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—Is inactive, but held with much firmness.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouses in August:

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock, Aug. 1, 1864..Hhds.	22,642	1	14	9	22,866
Received since	12,161	—	—	—	12,161
Total	35,003	1	14	9	35,027
Delivered since	7,534	—	—	—	7,534
Stock Sept. 1, 1864..Hhds.	27,469	1	14	9	27,403
Stock Sept. 1, 1863..Hhds.	48,333	2	12	—	48,347

WHISKY—Sales 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $1 80@$1 82, chiefly at $1 81@$1 82 ⅌ gallon. Market very dull.

WOOL—The movements in this line in August, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING review thus: "During the past month there was a good demand for domestic fleece and pulled wool at rising prices, so that low wool and medium also, sold as high as the finer kinds, with the exception of choice clips, and the very finest grades of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece which sold up to $1 25. The stock of fleece is better than it previously was, but only a very light quantity of pulled wool is on hand, and very little expected for some months to come. California, Texas and Mexican wools have continued in good request at advancing rates, and stocks are quite light. Foreign fine wools have been but little sought after, and transactions were light owing to the reason that our domestic wool was considered cheaper than the foreign. For the same reason foreign medium wool remained with but little demand and sales were very moderate. Foreign low wools, however, sold largely, both for carpet and blanket manufacture, and the stock of it has become exceedingly light. All foreign wools sold, except that which came in before the new tariff took effect, were at prices below the cost of wools to be entered under the new restrictions of the tariff, and this fact induced holders to leave their Wools in bond. The reports from European markets denote that fine Wools on the Continent are very firm, and the best kinds somewhat higher. The low and medium Wools have advanced—some of them even 10 ⅌ cent.—but Buenos Ayres, Mestizo, &c., are a little easier. The London auction of Australian and Cape—the largest ever held—of about 140,000 bales, is not up to general expectations, with exception of Port Phillip and Cape Wool, the prices of which are the same; and in the face of the high discount (8 ⅌ cent.) of the Bank of England, all the others have declined 1d. to 2d. ⅌ ℔. Buenos Ayres, Mestizo, &c., remain neglected. All low Wools are very firm at the advanced high rates, and stocks of it are limited. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1862 were 88,801 bales, 37,347,513 ℔s.; the imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1863 were 108,841 bales, 48,881,361 ℔s.; the imports of Wool into New-York from Dec. 23, 1863, to July 25, 1864, were 88,263 bales, 40,074,758 ℔s.; the imports of Wool into New-York for the month ending Aug. 29, 1864, were 9,199 bales, 4,314,084 ℔s.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, SEPT. 1, 1864.

	cents ⅌ ℔.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	110@115
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece and ¾ blood fleece Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	100@110
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	120@125
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece ½ and ¾ blood fleece Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	108@115
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece ½ and ¾ blood fleece Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	97@108
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	100@110
Unwashed	70@ 75
California.	
Washed fleece	85@100
Unwashed fleece, fine Unwashed fleece, medium	57@ 70
Unwashed fleece, coarse	35@ 35
PULLED WOOL.	
New-York City, Extra	100@108
New-York City, Super	95@105
New-York City, No. 1	65@ 80
New-York City, No. 2	22@ 27
Country, Extra	110@115
Country, Super	108@110
Country, No. 1	75@ 90
Country, No. 2	22@ 30
Lambs	105@110
Tub Washed	108@120
Western, limed pulled wool	85@ 95

FREIGHTS—Engagements to-day were limited, including for Liverpool 33,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d. @5¾d. For London, 1,000 bbls. Sperm Oil at 25s.; 85 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. 6d. For Marseilles, 1,700 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. For a port on the north side of Cuba and back, a British brig, (274 tons,) with Sugar, at 75c.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre
New-Kork	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York
Jura	Aug. 18	Liverpool	Quebec
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston
Kangaroo	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York
Hecla	Aug. 23	Liverpool	Halifax
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for Port au Prince, by the *City of Port Au Prince*, will close on Saturday, at 12 M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *North Star*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MR. & MRS. UNION. MISS LOVE.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES.

Full assortment of Government and City pattern, in store and for sale by

WM. H. WALLACE,

Corner Albany and Washington-sts.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.

J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway and Tenth-st.

R. H. MACY.

WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, KID GLOVES.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

Fine Shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted; good assortment of Gauze Undershirts, which absorb the perspiration, preventing the wearer from taking cold; three and four-ply Linen Collars, rich Neck-Ties, and Scarfs; a full and complete assortment of Men's Furnishing Gooods, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., New-York.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 637 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes. Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Skirts.

Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARDY FLOWERING BULBS,

FOR FALL OF 1864.

My ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL CATALOGUE of Hardy Dutch and other Flowering Bulbs, and GUIDE TO THE FLOWER GARDEN, is now ready to send out. It consists of full and plain descriptions of the best HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUSES, SNOW DROPS, CROWN IMPERIALS, ANEMONES, LILIES, &c., &c., with ample directions for planting and culture. My Catalogue this season is beautifully illustrated, containing among other illustrations two full-page engravings, and one beautifully colored plate of the JAPAN LILY.

It is sent free of postage to all who apply inclosing ten cents. Catalogues always sent to my customers of the previous year free, as soon as issued, without being ordered.

My importations from Holland the present year have never been equaled for extent, variety and excellence.

Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

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DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY and Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, for September, combining the most complete and elegant Magazine ever published, now ready. Single copies 25 cents; yearly $3, with a valuable premium. Address WM. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 39 Beekman-st., or Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, N. Y. Do not fail to see this model magazine. Dealers supplied by the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.

LINCOLN IN A QUANDARY AND SHAM Democracy on their way to the infernal regions. For a bursting, blowing and explosion of all the vile compounds in the pretensions of shoddy and bombastic politicians, see FUNNIEST No. 4. Now ready, and sold everywhere.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE,

Comprising the most desirable, healthy, improved and unimproved places in Orange, N. J. A modern brick villa, complete in every arrangement, carriage-house and stable, 5½ acres of land, fruit and ornamental trees.

A concrete gothic villa, complete in arrangements; green-house, carriage-house and stable, with 8 acres of land, splendid garden, fruit and ornamental trees.

A modern wooden dwelling, arrangements complete; carriage-house and stable, 1 acre of land, fruit, &c.

A neat cottage, gas, furnace and water; stable, half acre of land, good garden, with fruit. The above places are within five minutes' walk of Morris and Essex depot.

A small cottage, four acres of land, with fruit, &c.

A cottage and stable, four and half acres of land, with some fruit.

Two modern wooden cottages, complete in their arrangements; half acre of land and stables; to each some fruit; all near the depot.

One place on the Passaic, with buildings and five acres of land.

Seventy acres, beautifully located on the Orange Mountain; enough for three villa sites.

A farm of 70 acres of choice land in Bloomfield.

A farm of 80 acres in Fairfield, N. J., buildings complete, with many other places in different parts of the country. For particulars address or call on J. V. NICHOLS, corner of Main and Baldwin-sts., Orange, or No. 244 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT WOODside, Long Island, 3 miles from Hunter's Point, first station on the Long Island Railroad, near station, three-story frame house, filled in with brick, tin roof, house 40x38; about 3½ acres of land; plenty of fruit, &c., &c.; will be sold very low if applied for immediately. For particulars, &c., apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 95 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, ON the Hackensack Railroad, thirty minutes from Jersey City; good land; has a southeast slope, is well adapted for vineyard and fruit; will sell in five acres or more. Also, a brick cottage and garden, seven lots, in East New-York, price $3,000. Inquire at No. 38 John-st., room No. 7, at HOLTON'S, Engraver.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front French roof houses—design, material and finish of the best kind—near the Central Park, on 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 207 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, fine modern new building on an old site, with very desirable surroundings, 3 acres of land, $11,000. Also, two choice residences in village; fine airy grounds, well laid out; one at $9,000, one at $6,500. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, at Mount Vernon.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit, for ten years or less time, on City or country property.

W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

MUST BE SOLD SOON—A SPLENDID NEW brown-stone high-stoop house four stories and basement, ready for occupying. Location beautiful, East 50th-st., opposite Beekman-hill Park. No. 238. Apply to JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 830 2d-av.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL DWELLING-HOUSE in perfect order, situated No. 18 East 32d-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to ELLIOT C. COWDIN, No. 327 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—CORNER PROPERTY, 50 by 100, situated on the southwest corner of Brown and Goerich avs. For particulars, address S. VALENTINE, Flushing.

FOR SALE—A FARM ONE HOUR FROM THE City; 114 acres. Will be sold cheap. Apply to E. SKINNER, No. 4 Morris-st., Jersey City.

TO LET.

TO RENT—BROOKLYN—TWO THREE-STORY and basement brick houses, with every modern convenience, Nos. 25 and 27 Canton-st., fronting on City Park. Rent to private families $500. Apply on premises, to agent, or at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, from 10 to 1.

FURNISHED OFFICES TO RENT—LIGHT, cool and roomy, suitable for law purposes, at No. 161 Broadway. Inquire of A. BROADWAX, Room No. 8.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED.

Owners wishing to sell or rent their houses this Fall will please send description.

D. M. SEAMAN,

No. 14 Pine-st.

WANTED, IN HUDSON CITY OR BERGEN—Part of a house—4 or 5 rooms and part of attic—suitable for a gentleman and his wife for housekeeping; location must be good, and rooms in best of order, either furnished or unfurnished. Address R., Box No. 109 Times Office, stating terms.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A year, or from Oct. 1 to April 1, 1865. It must be eligibly situated; applicant a good and careful tenant; $250 per month is offered; not too high up town—not west of 6th or east of 4th av.; parties of the first respectability. Address Box No. 3,329 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Near Union-square; four stories, full size, in good order, modern and well furnished. Rent to a private family only $2,700 from now till May. Price of house and lot, $25,000. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH VEgetable garden, on the Sound, within 10 miles of the City, from Oct. 1, for 1 or 2 years; must contain not less than 8 rooms. Address W. S., Station D, New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—ABOVE 8th-st., for six months from Nov. 1, with all modern conveniences; price not over $200 per month. Address at once E. P., Box No. 3,158 City Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without breakfast and tea, where the refinements and privileges of home may be obtained. Address, with full particulars, HUDSON, Station D.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by an American lady, in a hotel or widower's family; or would take charge of a house for a party of gentlemen. Can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. None but reliable parties need apply. Call on or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 59 Grove-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, as cook in a private family or boarding-house. Apply at No. 72 Stanton-st., corner of Allen. Mrs. HORN.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 19, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain sewer; is willing and obliging; wages $7. Call at or address No. 160 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 268 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as laundress or cook; no objection to go in the country; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 138 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS, with excellent city reference, a situation, in the city or country; does up linens in style; or as waitress and chambermaid. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO IS NOT afraid of work, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; willing and obliging; wages $7. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all the branches, soups, meats, game and pastry. Good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 25 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS STEWARDESS or chambermaid on a steamer, or to sew out by the week or month. Can be seen at No. 10 Union Court, University Place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING BY A respectable woman, at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG, REspectable girl, as nurse or chambermaid; good reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 11 27th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER, A SITuation to take the management of a farm; understands breeding and raising stock, draining, &c., and rotation of crops; wife can take charge of dairy if required. Address FARM MANAGER, North Branch Post-office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A dry goods house, or to drive an express; can write a good hand, and is correct at figures; knows the City well, and is not afraid to work; has the best of City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 171 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; perfectly understands his business; is a good City driver, and can produce the very best City references, and is an excellent clipper. Can be seen at No. 28 East 19th-st., in the feed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is sober, willing and obliging; has good City references. Address H. S., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman with a private family; thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference can be had from his last employer. Address, for two days, JOHN REILLY, No. 122 North 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference as to capability and character. Address J. B., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman; no objection to the country; has the best of reference from his last place. Call at No. 956 Broadway, harness store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman or groom; no objections to the country; good reference given. Address B. P., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman in the country; good references. Address R., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom. The best of references given. Address A. D., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter, in a private family; understands his business, and has good reference. Call at No. 327 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE BOOK-KEEPER FOR a banking institution, in the country, in this State; he must be an active, energetic young man, a correct accountant, and familiar with general business, strictly temperate, and willing to work from eight to ten hours per day if required, and be satisfied with a moderate salary; must write a first-rate hand, &c.; must furnish perfectly satisfactory testimonials as to capacity, character, honesty, &c.; the situation will be permanent if desired by both parties, after a fair trial. Address H. P., Box No. 1,055 Post-office, in applicant's handwriting, stating where interview can be had.

WANTED—ON FIRST OF OCTOBER—A GOOD man to take care of a small place; must understand the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; also the care and management of horses, and be willing to make himself generally useful. A good and permanent situation, with good wages, to a good man. Best references required. Address Box No. 60 Post-Office, for three days, with name and reference.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER, A YOUNG MAN of good and moral character, that is fully acquainted in double entry bookkeeping, and considers himself fully competent to take full charge of a set of books in a wholesale grocery and commission house; salary moderate; best of reference required. Address H. & CO., Box No. 140 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND COACHMAN, on a small place, a short distance in the country. Protestant; one who is honest, industrious and energetic will hear of a place with permanent work; best of references required. Address F. K. D., Box No. 141 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, just disengaged, by a single young man, who understands his business thoroughly, and is willing and obliging; has first-class reference. Address P. P., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND A WAITress, well recommended, and willing to live in the country; English woman preferred. Apply at No. 45 South-st.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, with good references, may find a pleasant situation as cook; English or American preferred. Address Box No. 418, Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

WANTED.—FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDER wanted at JESSUP & MOORE'S paper mills, near Wilmington, Del. Apply, by mail, to H. N. MOSLEY, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, AN EXperienced clerk, who writes a first-rate hand; no others need apply; also, an errand boy. Address C., Box No. 160 Times Office, with specimen of writing.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; ONE WHO HAS had long family experience, and can bring the best of references, may apply at No. 16 Vesey-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, WITH best of City references. None others need apply to S. H. ROBBINS, No. 54 William-st., corner Pine.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1864.

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WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—ROUGH DIAMOND.

BROADWAY THEATRE—MARRIED LIFE.

VICTORIA GLASS-HOUSE—(West 59th-st.)—VICTORIA REGIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CAMILLE.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival of the steamers *Yazoo* and *McClellan*, at this port yesterday, bringing New-Orleans and Mobile news to the 24th ult., we have the official report of the capture of Fort Morgan. It appears that Admiral Farragut and Gen. Granger so arranged their vessels and batteries as to invest the fort on three sides, and to envelope it with such a terrible raking fire that the guns of the fort could not be worked. The rebels stood the fire for ten or twelve hours, and then surrendered unconditionally. The prisoners numbered six hundred, including Brig.-Gen. Paige and two Colonels. Sixty guns were taken in the fort, and also much material, though the rebels had destroyed considerable, and had spiked the guns. Our loss was but one man killed and seven wounded. The enthusiasm of the sailors at this new success of Farragut is said to be indescribable.

There is no late or particularly interesting intelligence from the armies, either West or East this morning. Gen. Sherman is represented as being in the execution of a very important movement, the intelligence of which may be delayed several days, in consequence of the operations of the rebel cavalry in his rear.

The rebel Gen. Wheeler, with his raiding force, when last heard from, was approaching the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad in the vicinity of Decherd and Tullahoma, with the view evidently of cutting the bridges over Duck and Elk Rivers. These points are strongly guarded, and no intelligence has yet been received of any damage done to the railroad. Operating so far north of Chattanooga, the rebels cannot seriously impede any of Sherman's operations.

GENERAL NEWS.

By an arrival yesterday from New-Orleans we have interesting intelligence from Mexico. Juarez had left the country, and, it was rumored, had sought refuge in the United States. His family has already arrived at New-Orleans. The French and reactionary Mexican forces are said to have advanced from San Luis Potosi, and now occupy Saltillo, sixty-three miles from Monterey, the provisional seat of the Government of Juarez. Maximilian is pursuing a conciliatory course, and, it is said, has again urged Santa Anna to return to Mexico. He has forbidden the newspapers to abuse the Mexicans who still hold out against him.

A Union officer writing from Charleston, says they are better satisfied with their treatment at Charleston than anywhere they had been in the Confederacy, both in regard to their receiving more to eat and their being more kindly treated. Six hundred officers arrived at Charleston on the 30th of July, and on the 3d of this month they were still there, confined in the jail and the jail yard. The yard is about three hundred feet long and two hundred and fifty feet wide. The building takes up about one-third of this space. The yard is surrounded by a brick wall about sixteen feet high, guarded both inside and outside. One hundred wedge (or A) tents had been issued, and they were pitched in the jail yard. As regards their danger from our own shells, I can simply say that the shelling has been going on for over a year, and I believe the jail building has never yet been struck. However, while we were confined there, the building adjoining the jail was struck, and a number of shells passed over and close to the jail. The buildings on each side of the jail have also been struck; but we never felt in any danger.

The Rochester *Express*, of the 30th ult., says: "From Mr. Dana who arrived from Elmira last evening, we learn that an attempt has been made by the rebel prisoners in Elmira to escape from their confinement. They had managed to dig a breach under ground a distance of some forty feet past the inclosure of the grounds, and under the hospital building. The rebels, when discovered, were briskly engaged at work in the trench, and were aiming for a sutler's tent. The ditch was only about two and a half feet high, and about three feet under ground, and only two men could get in at a time. They had no tools to work with, and how they managed to get so far in hard gravelly soil is a mystery."

A letter from Petersburgh says that the railroad now and for some time in operation from City Point to the very confines of Petersburgh, is to be extended eight miles, to Warren's position on the Weldon road, south of the city. The preliminary survey has been completed, and it is calculated that it can be built—the bed graded, track laid, and cars running—in ten or fifteen days. Enough of rails have been reserved from the destruction of the Weldon road to lay the entire distance. The purpose which this indicates is apparent. That the occupation of Petersburgh would make Richmond untenable is conceded by the rebels. Let Grant reach and hold all the railroads south of Petersburgh, and it amounts to the same as the reduction of that city.

The privateer *Tallahassee*, which has lately employed the best efforts of several of our fastest gunboats, without avail, is reported by the latest advices from the blockading fleet off Wilmington, to have run through the fleet on the night of the 25th ult., and to be now safely moored under the guns of Fort Fisher. She was discovered by the gunboat *Monticello*, in the darkness, but after a few discharges of grape and shell, her evidently superior speed placed her beyond injury; and she turned up in the morning defiantly riding at anchor under the guns of the fort.

The Louisville *Democrat* of Aug. 31, says: "Scouts in Southeast Missouri report that the guerrilla Tom Freeman is advancing into the State from Arkansas with about one thousand men. He was last heard from moving north in Carter County, Mo., having started from the neighborhood of Pocahontas, Ark."

A letter from Beaufort states that the rebel pirate *Tallahassee* made her appearance off New-Inlet, North Carolina, on the night of the 25th ult., and was attacked by the United States gunboat *Monticello*, with grape, shell, &c. The fire was returned by the pirate, but in the midst of the conflict she is said to have suddenly disappeared; when day dawned she was found securely lying under the guns of Fort Fisher. She was saluted by the fort and returned the compliment. Another rebel privateer is said to have entered the port of Wilmington, and was saluted by the rebel batteries at Fort Caswell. She carried the rebel colors at her foremast and the English ensign at her stern.

The Sandusky *Register* says that the storm of Friday last was accompanied by hail on Kelley's Island, which did some damage to the grapes. The leaves were badly riddled, and the fruit bruised and broken so as to make the clusters somewhat imperfect. Some vineyards were considerably injured, while others almost entirely escaped. The estimated damage to the crop will reach only a few thousand dollars.

The Bangor *Democrat* declares that Judge Howard, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Maine, "denies the power and the right of the Federal Government to coerce the States. He has ever been opposed to the present war, and has uniformly been a peace Democrat in the broadest sense of the term."

The rebel Gen. Hood who commands at Atlanta, is described by a person who has recently seen him as a "white-headed, homely, spindle-shanked fellow, about 32 years of age, and over six feet tall; had been pretty well hacked to pieces; one leg gone, an arm useless; a lot of bruised ribs, and a broken collar-bone.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* states that neither the Emperor Maximilian or President Juarez ever saw the correspondence which was recently is published as having passed between them, until it was forwarded to them by their respective diplomatic agents from abroad.

Gold was 5@7 per cent. up yesterday, on the sharp upward reaction which began on Wednesday. The Railway stocks were steady. Governments of 1881 fell off 1½ per cent. on the additional loan of $31,000,000. The 5.20s were firm, and wanted for Europe.

The rapid rise in gold, yesterday, favorably affected the produce and merchandise markets, encouraging buyers to purchase more freely, partly on speculation, and enabling holders, especially of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, &c., to advance prices materially. The freight market was much depressed.

The Copperhead Rally and a Union Triumph.

We are to have a rousing canvass. The Opposition have settled their discords, and are plunging with a shout into the work of electing McClellan. Already they are all aglow. They are earnest and vehement to-day; to-morrow they will be fiery and furious. They have the genuine spirit which shrinks from no daring or doing, and which gathers force as it presses on. They are, moreover, consummately led. The same art which gave them unity is giving them aim and direction. No jot of their energy will be wasted. Every electioneering device will be plied with thorough system and to the last limit. There has never been in this land an effort to gain political power at all to be compared, in strenuousness and, we may say, desperateness, with that which these Copperheads will make during the next two months.

We hail it. It is a blessed prospect. It comes charged with life to the Union cause, and all that is glorious. As nothing else could, it presages victory and salvation.

Of all things a stimulus like this is what is needed by our loyal side. Though it be a shame, it cannot be denied that the old spirit of the Union party has flagged within the last few months. There have been dissensions among its leaders. Differences of opinion which were at first hardly cared for, as being of no account in presence of the supreme issue, have been growing apace, breeding jealousy and distrust. There are influences that, if given play, are sure to chill and blight any devotion, however pure. They can destroy, and, in thousands of instances, actually do destroy religion itself. No intrinsic goodness of the Union cause would save it from destruction, were these agencies to work on unchecked. Its worst enemies, unhindered, could not bring upon it more complete ruin. We speak of effects, not motives. The motives are doubtless good. We do not believe that there is a man in the Union party who does not wish to see the rebellion crushed and the Union restored. The disagreement about men and measures all came originally from feelings truly patriotic. We will not now even assume to say that the Union men who have differed from the Administration, have not often had sound reason on their side, estimating by the intrinsic merits. It would, in fact, be presumptuous to claim that Mr. Lincoln has not committed errors. He surely has; for all human judgment is fallible. But, granting ever so freely that the reasons for this dissent were not seldom good, and the motives always so, the consequences of its free indulgence have been none the less mischievous. Everybody sees them, in the absence of all hearty and zealous coöperation among our leaders upon the ticket nominated at Baltimore. There are uncomplaisant, and, perhaps we may even say, embittered feelings, which are none the less patent because they are silent, or any the less fatal because they are motionless. Death can work in the sleeping mists of the bog, as well as in the careering storm-cloud.

This fatal listlessness must soon end. It is morally impossible that the loyal millions of the North can rest passive in face of such a movement as their opponents have now organized to gain the control of the nation. To suppose, it is to suppose every spark of patriotism dead within them. Talk of sacrificing opinion, of sacrificing feeling! What loyal man dare make such a difficulty in the face of such accord, such strong co-working, as the Copperheads now exhibit in place of their late fierce disputes about candidates and platforms? He cannot presume to call himself a Union man who will not forego as much for the crushing of the rebellion as does any Copperhead for compounding with the rebellion. The cause has as much a stronger claim upon its adherents for a united support, as its righteousness is higher. It is a claim that will be responded to by the body of the people. The sense of danger to the cause has only once to come fairly home to their hearts to reawaken the master-passions; and these once in motion, will sweep away, like chaff, all the little hindrances to harmony, of which we have been making, when in cold blood, such huge account.

Reason will move in this as well as every high feeling. True reason always governs itself by the living present, and not by the dead past. Some say that some other man than Abraham Lincoln ought to have been nominated last May. Suppose it conceded; for all that, it would be stark folly to let the mistake of May override the duty of September. The nomination of Mr. Lincoln is an irreversible fact. No earthly power, short of the full conviction of the party which unanimously made it, can unmake it. Not even Mr. Lincoln himself, after having accepted it, can now renounce it without a violation of trust. The power that delegated that trust can alone relieve him from it. His voluntary withdrawal at this stage of the canvass would be the crime of the chief who should resign on the eve of battle. The nomination, which we believe to have been the wisest one, whether wise or not, must stand; and the Union cause must stand with it, or not at all. No counter Union nomination can be supported without dividing the party, and that division would bring it inevitable defeat —it now being a settled thing that its enemies will fight it without division. Either the selected representative of the Baltimore platform, or the selected representative of the Chicago platform, must be the next President of the United States. The only possible practical choice lies between these two. The necessity of making that choice will come as surely as November comes. Reason dictates that this necessity should be at once prepared for. All earnest Union men will do it with as little repining and as cheerful alacrity as the Copperheads are doing it. Their obligation to their paramount principle of maintaining the supremacy of the Government cannot be less rigid than the servile craving of their opponents to strike hands with bloody rebellion.

With an absolute confidence we look for the speedy rising of the great Union party to all the duties of the situation. This once realized, the cause of the Union party is safe beyond all contingency. Every principle, every sentiment, every instinct of the great body of the Northern people are on the side of maintaining this war until rebellion yields. These are the ruling elements in every great civil movement. Once in action, no political combination can stand against them. They are resistless.

New Intrigues of Northern Traitors with Our Foreign Enemies.

Our readers may remember that on the arrival of Lord Lyons in this country, on his return from England, in the Fall of 1862, he was waited upon at his hotel in this city, by several "leading Democrats," and urged by them to use his influence to bring about the interference of England to put a stop to the war. This infamous and alarming fact was revealed in Lord Lyons' dispatches to his own Government, which were subsequently laid before Parliament. Who the "leading Democrats" were, never came out. Lord Lyons was, of course, bound in honor not to reveal their names, but it is almost impossible to err in conjecturing that some of them, at least, were prominent members of the Chicago Convention.

The indignation excited by this deliberate attempt of American citizens, enjoying the confidence of a greater or less number of their countrymen, to degrade the United States the very first time it was ever in difficulty, to the level of Poland and Italy, by inviting foreign Powers to interfere forcibly in the management of their domestic affairs, was of course deep and general; but, it appears, neither deep enough nor general enough to induce these worthies to abandon their efforts to humiliate and betray the country. Mr. W. S. Lindsay, who has been long known as an agent and supporter of the Confederacy in the English House of Commons, delivered an address to his constituents, a few weeks ago, a report of which reached us by the last mail, and we published extracts from it on Tuesday. In it he says, speaking of the American war:

> "I am glad to find that there is throughout the Northern and Western States a feeling arising that this war is in vain for the objects it has in view; that thoughtful men are beginning to think and speak openly about this. Various meetings are being held at present throughout the Northern States, and I will read a resolution which was passed last month in Ohio, where a very large meeting was held. The words are these: 'That in the further prosecution of the war, by whomsoever conducted, or from whatsoever object in view, we behold nothing but a fruitless waste of life and treasure, accumulated debt, overwhelming taxation, and national ruin to both sections." In sending to me that resolution, *a member of the Federal Congress writes to me that meetings are being held through the West and adjoining States for securing peace and separation, and he asks me to make known these meetings in this country, and he adds: 'There must be a Western as well as a Southern Confederacy, for the party who advocates this course grows stronger and stronger every day.' I am glad to see that feeling arising in the Southern States, and the feeling is increasing in the West. A very distinguished statesman, a member of the Senate, writing to a friend of mine—a statesman who occupies a very high position in Europe, and was a Minister of the United States Cabinet—writes: 'We are tumbling to pieces fast, and unless Europe steps in and saves what is left, we shall go headlong to destruction.'* These words are too true, and I do hope that their statesmen will see it in time, and use their best exertions to secure peace."

We think—and we are sure that most thoughtful and patriotic men will agree with us—that the most painful feature of the war, more painful even than the carnage and desolation which it causes, is the revelation it has made of the utter indifference of large numbers of men hitherto prominent in politics, to everything that is comprised under the term *national honor*. The Southerners are at least true to something—to the South or to Slavery—but the North swarms with men who are true to neither North nor South, nor yet to the United States, who have no care for the credit of either the country or Government, and to whom the possession of power by their own party is the first and main object to be attained by any means—if by succumbing to a rebellious minority, well; if by intriguing with foreigners, well also. They keep up correspondence with the worst enemies of this country, and of its institutions and people, abroad. They supply them with their facts and arguments for their villifications of everything American; and when they travel in Europe they devote themselves to the steady depreciation of their own Government, and to the diffusion of the darkest views as to its credit and its future.

It is they who spread and support the belief so prevalent in Europe, that we are entirely wanting in all noble sentiment and inspiration; that money is our god; that we have no national feeling; that our patriotism is mostly brag, and our religious professions hypocrisy. When a copperhead in London or Paris entertains an English or Frenchman with abuse of Lincoln and the war, on the ground that it is peculiarly damaging, he simply confirms the foreign impression that all sense of honor is confined to the South, and that we here are a race of sniveling traders, who make war for the sake of plunder, and make peace only because war has ceased to pay.

It is these men, the correspondents and inspirers of the Lindsays and Lairds and Gregorys, who now ask us at Chicago to commit the destinies of the country for the next four years to their direction; and if they succeed in securing from the country this mark of confidence, it will certainly prove to foreigners, who despise while they listen to them, that they are not bad specimens of the nation.

The Duty of the Hour.

We suppose that every man and woman in the land knows that the armies of the Union which are actively engaged in their heroic efforts to crush out this Southern rebellion, are greatly in need of reinforcement. Lieut.-Gen. Grant himself has but recently declared that "*if he had now but a hundred thousand fresh men he could, in fifty days, do up all the fighting that needs to be done during the war.*" "This," wrote our Washington correspondent the other day, "is no shallow hearsay; it is the authentic declaration of the high name given; and the sentiment is affirmed by every military man I have lately met."

Think of this, ye who long for peace! Think of it, ye who desire a restored Union! Think of it, brave young men, and all who are patriots or lovers of American liberty! And do not only think of it, but take such *action* as the thought and the circumstances require. If this generation are worthy of the glorious Union which their fathers formed and the freedom which their fathers fought for, let them now, in the moment of the Union's greatest need, in the day of freedom's peril, prove it by the course they adopt.

Grant says "but a hundred thousand fresh men." What is this to the twenty-two millions of the North? To this great populous Empire State of New-York it is less than twenty thousand men. Had we the right spirit, this City alone ought to put that force in the field in a week.

In fifty days we may have peace. This is no flippant prophecy; but it is the asseveration of a man who, more than any other, knows the whole military power of this rebellion—who has fought its greatest armies in Tennessee, in Mississippi, in Georgia and in Virginia—who has confronted its greatest leaders, assailed and captured its strongest positions, and routed on a dozen fields its largest armies. "In fifty days"—before the mellow sun of the coming October passes away, before the frosts of Winter are upon us, he "can do up all the fighting that needs to be done during the war"—if we will but give him the reinforcements which we can so easily furnish. Will the country respond? Will you do your duty in the crisis, O patriotic reader?

The Blockade at Wilmington.

The *Tallahassee* having had a satisfactory experience—both as a blockade-runner and as a privateer—of the port of Wilmington, has, it would now seem, returned thither. She appears to have run in by what is called New Inlet, on the night of Thursday of last week. The United States gunboat *Monticello*, it is alleged, was within five hundred yards of the *Tallahassee*, fired some harmless grape at her, and had the satisfaction, when daylight broke, of finding the rebel craft lying snugly under the guns of Fort Fisher.

A few nights previously a large blockade-runner—probably the famous Clyde-built *Lizzie*, which has a speed of twenty-two miles an hour—passed in without even inviting a salute from the blockading fleet. Perhaps these mishaps are inevitable, and we shall not be in haste to condemn the Captain of the *Monticello* until the official report of this extraordinary affair comes to hand. But it is painful to find that the loud and repeated warnings of commercial bodies, and of the press, directed to this very point where the latest failure has occurred, are without effect. Over and over again it has been demonstrated that at every cost and risk, the inlets to Wilmington must be immediately and effectually guarded, to prevent that place from becoming an established port of-outfit for swift and powerful sea-going privateers. The *Tallahassee* does not go back to Wilmington for coal or provisions. Abundance of both, we know, she could have at any one of a dozen "neutral" ports, extending from Nassau to St. Johns, Newfoundland. She made for Wilmington, because she can go there as safely as to a neutral port, because she can land "distinguished agents" of the Confederacy from Halifax, or bring other distinguished agents thence to Halifax; because she can have her machinery, her armament, and her general outfit improved; and because all this can be done deliberately and without the stipulations as to time which neutrals are compelled to exact.

It is needless to attempt prophesying what will next come of this business. But surely action is needed, unless we are to witness the reappearance of the *Tallahassee*, with one or more companions or tenders, on the main Atlantic highway, with scores of burning merchantmen in her track.

Pacific Reports from Mexico.

There is reason to believe that there is a basis of fact in the Mexican reports, received from New-Orleans by the *Yazoo*, which arrived here yesterday. By these reports we are assured that President Juarez has left Mexico for the United States; that his family have arrived at New-Orleans; that the President himself is on board a vessel which is detained at quarantine below the city; that Maximilian is winning over the Juarist chiefs to his cause; that Uraga, on arriving at the capital, is to be treated by the Emperor as becomes his rank, and that official circulars have been issued to journalists and political pamphleteers, enjoining them to refrain from issuing articles calculated to irritate the Liberalist party.

Without accepting these reports in their entirety, it is hardly any longer left open for us to question the prime fact that the open and organized resistance of the Republican chiefs has almost died out. If, however, we are to accept the assurance that the policy of the Empire is to be one of conciliation toward the Liberal party, we may as well at once prepare ourselves for another announcement, which is as sure to follow, as the sun is to rise to-morrow. The powerful hierarchical organizations of Mexico —the bane of every liberal Government since the country achieved its independence—will at once be set to work to undermine the new Government. Their ultimatum is the recovery of every item of Church property secularized within the last twelve years. This refused, their business is once more to plot for a revolution which shall bring a return either of anarchy or absolutism.

It may be that the Austrian Prince is imbued with a native liberalism alien alike to his family traditions and his early political training. It may be that his marriage alliance has impressed him with notions of constitutional government and of liberal administration with which the outside world would not naturally have credited him. And if so, there can be no good reason—if Juarez has really thrown up the game—why the Prince should not seek to turn his grave adventure to account by throwing himself upon the Liberalists instead of upon the Hierarchy. His difficulties, we fear, are about equally great whichever course he takes. But if the experiment comes to be a practical failure, he might retire from the Mexican capital with far greater credit as the victim of reactionary plottings than as the dethroned assassin of popular liberty.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says: "We are heartily sick and tired of this long, bloody, and cruel war; so are all of our people."

Commenting on this remark, the Boston *Courier* observes:

> "They (the Rebels) offer to go into a convention for a restoration of the Union! and the Democracy favor the idea. Who oppose it? Lincoln and his followers."

If there is any portion of the community so devoid of common reason as not to feel their intelligence insulted by this unapproachable rubbish, it would be useless to try to instruct them. But let us quote Jefferson Davis' exposition of the status of the seceded States, as given by his secretary, Mr. *Benjamin*, in the official circular detailing the incidents and conversation between the rebel President and Messrs. Jaques and Gilmore. That exposition—brief, pointed, and unmistakable in its terms—forms at once an answer to the pestilent stuff with which the Copperhead sheets cram their readers, and a scathing commentary on every plank of the Chicago platform. Mr. Benjamin officially asserts:

> "The President (Jeff. Davis) said *that the separation of the States was an accomplished fact; that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotiations except by virtue of his office as President of an independent Confederacy, and on this basis alone must proposals be made to him.*"

This is the answer Jefferson Davis has in store for whoever approaches him with proposals of peace. He will be treated with only as "*President of an independent Confederacy*," and the final and complete separation of the Union into two distinct Governments is the ultimatum of the Richmond conspirators. The Chicago peace men knew all this right well when they framed their platform. Why do they attempt to conceal it?

What We May Expect.—The Chicago platform means aid and comfort to the rebels—disgrace and dishonor to every Union soldier, to every loyal man; and its success will bring about one of three things, viz.: 1st. An armistice, which will give the now almost exhausted rebellion a new lease of life; or, 2d, a peace, which shall acknowledge the Southern Confederacy; or, 3d, a cowardly truckling to the rebellion, which shall trail our old flag in the dust at the feet of traitors, and welcome, cap in hand, the chief rebels to the highest seats in our political synagogue. Either of these three results is too terrible to think upon; each of them, in the guise of peace, is only the prelude to a fiercer state of civil war.

New Steamer.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company has added to its line the new steamship *Suwo Nada*. She is a remarkably fine vessel of 2,000 tons burden, Custom-house measurement, and has elegant accommodations for passengers. Upon her recent trial trip she made the extraordinary speed of seventeen and one half miles an hour. She was built for the China trade, but will hereafter run between this Port, Havana and New-Orleans in connection with the popular steamers *Morning Star*, *Evening Star* and *Guiding Star*, forming a weekly line. She sails on the 10th inst.

Convoy for California Steamers.—It will be seen by an advertisement that steamships of the California line, which leave this port every ten days, will hereafter go under convoy of United States war steamers throughout the Atlantic voyage, both in the outward and inward passage. This is a precautionary measure against rebel privateers, and will render the route perfectly safe.

THE CHICAGO NOMINATIONS.

HOW THEY ARE VIEWED IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 1.

It is difficult to convey an adequate impression of the exhilaration with which the action of the Chicago Convention has inspired all true loyal Union-loving men here; but it will be readily perceived from the effect it must produce upon Union men everywhere throughout the country. A great victory in the field could hardly prove more efficacious. As the attack upon Sumter united all men either for the Union or against it, so will the proceedings of the Democracy at Chicago merge all minor differences in the Union party, and give assurance of a complete victory.

The three cardinal points upon which the party represented in Chicago hoped to make issue—to wit, arbitrary arrests, the draft, and emancipation—are all disposed of by the nomination of McClellan, who, without consultation with his superiors, established the first of these precedents in the arrest of the Maryland Legislature; who, in 1861, strenuously besought the President to fill the armies by a draft; and who finally insisted upon the principle of seizing and using the negroes of rebel enemies whenever and wherever they could be found. In the selection of Mr. Pendleton, who, while in Congress, voted against all supplies and appropriations, even including those necessary for the payment of the soldiers, and whose voice was constantly heard clamoring for peace, the Democracy distinctly state their object to be an entire and disgraceful surrender of all the principles for which the people of the North have been so earnestly striving for the past three years, and an abandonment of everything, even to a portion of the United States, to the rebels in arms. Already these considerations are seen and appreciated here, and when the facts are placed before the people, as they shortly will be, it is hardly possible to suppose that the result will be otherwise than satisfactory to the loyal men of the Union.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

THE MULLER CASE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 1.

The President has received the proceedings in the case of Franz Muller, charged with the murder of Mr. Briggs, and has approved Commissioner Newton's decision. A warrant for Muller's extradition has accordingly been issued, and forwarded to New-York.

PERSONAL.

R. F. Andrews and Gen. Busteed are here.

EXCESS OF EXPORTS.

The excess of exports over imports, as reported at the Treasury Department for the months of July and August, 1864, exceeds that of the same period for 1863, by upwards of $26,000,000.

NEW DEPOSITARIES OF PUBLIC MONEY.

The Worcester, Mass., National Bank and the First National Bank of Greenport, N. Y., have been to-day designated as depositaries of public moneys, and United States financial agents.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 1.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The *National Republican* of to-day says: "We are authorized and requested to announce, notwithstanding all that has been written and said on the subject, that neither Mr. Gilmore nor Col. Jaques on the one hand, nor Mr. Greeley on the other, have ever been, nor are now, authorized to express any desires, views or opinions of the President of the United States, either in Canada or Richmond, on the subject of negotiations for peace, beyond what he has plainly and carefully *written over his own signature*; that the mission to Richmond was initiated and executed by Messrs. Gilmore and Jaques on their own private account; that they had no authority whatever to speak directly or indirectly for the President of the United States, officially or unofficially, or for Abraham Lincoln, unofficially or privately. If Mr. Benjamin's report of the sayings of Mr. Gilmore and Col. Jaques, while they were in Richmond, is correct, they assumed a responsibility not given to them, and made statements wholly untrue. Indeed, while on the subject, it is proper to state that the President, after repeated solicitations, consented to give Gilmore and Jaques a pass through our military lines. He did not request Gen. Grant to open a correspondence with Gen. Lee to give them safe conduct to Richmond and return. Gen. Grant did that upon his own responsibility. President Lincoln's request was merely that Gen. Grant would pass them through his military lines; nothing more."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The official statement of the public debt on the 30th of August shows the amount outstanding to be $1,878,566,284, and the interest, in both coin and lawful money, $77,447,123, or an increase of the public debt since the 2d of August of $53,073,000, and of interest, $1,029,000. The debt bearing interest in coin is now $889,899,492; the debt bearing interest in lawful money, $469,197,000; the debt on which interest has ceased, $357,470; the debt bearing no interest, $519,111,267. The unpaid requisitions are $78,795,000, and the amount in the Treasury $17,189,516. It further appears that since the 2d of August the six per cent. bonds under the acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861, exchanged for seven-thirties, have increased to the extent of $15,000,000; that the seven-thirty three-year notes under the act of July 17, 1861, have been reduced about the same amount, and the six per cent. certificates of indebtedness under the act of March 1, 1862, increased nearly $26,000,000.

THE LOANS.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty loan, to-day, amount to $1,059,000, and to the Ten-Forty loan, $590,900.

Seven millions of dollars were furnished to-day by the Treasurer, two millions of which are for the pay of Grant's army, three millions for Sherman's forces, one million for the troops in Washington, and the remainder for similar disbursement elsewhere. Two millions were recently sent to New-Orleans.

APPOINTMENT.

John J. Webb, of Illinois, has been appointed Assistant Solicitor of the Court of Claims, *vice* McPherson.

REGIMENTS ORGANIZED.

Two regiments, comprised of the employes in the Quartermaster's Department at Alexandria, have been organized, and the officers commissioned.

The Cosmopolitan Club.—This club, composed of some of the leading citizens of this City, Boston and Providence, on Thursday last inaugurated their organization with a grand chowder-feast and clambake, produced in the real old-fashioned Rhode Island style, at Providence. The steamer *Plymouth Rock*, of the Stonington line, and a special train from Groton, were placed at the disposal of the club by Mr. Simons, agent of the line. The affair went off finely; speeches were made by the President and Vice-President; songs and a general and genial flow of champagne, wit and sentiment followed. The Cosmopolitan will probably be one of the most select, as it is one of the wealthiest clubs in the City. Its Club House will probably be located in Fifth-avenue, as a committee is already making selections of a site.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

[illegible] Am. Gold.....s3	232	[illegible] M. S. & N. I. R....	[illegible]
[illegible] do............	23[illegible]	100 Ill. Cen. R..........	127[illegible]
[illegible] do............	[illegible]	100 C. & N. W.......b3	[illegible]
10,000 do............	[illegible]	100 P., Ft. W. & C..b3	110[illegible]
[illegible] do............	[illegible]	50 Quick. M. Co......	[illegible]
[illegible] Reading R..........	[illegible]		

SEMMES AND THE ALABAMA.

The Infamous Career of the Privateer, as Described by Himself.

THE CRUISE OF THE ALABAMA AND THE SUMTER.—From the Private Journals and other Papers of Commander R. SEMMES, C. S. N. London: SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. New-York: G. H. CARLETON.

When the rebellion broke out, RAPHAEL SEMMES was a Commander in the Navy of the United States, on shore duty as member of the Lighthouse Board. He was a native of Maryland, residing at Washington, fifty years old, and had served with fair credit in the navy for thirty-five years. He now wrote to the Confederate leaders, offering his services to fight against the country in whose service he still was. On the 14th of February, 1861, he received at Washington a telegram, requesting him to come to Montgomery, and confer with the Confederate Naval Committee. He telegraphed back that he would come immediately. After he had done this, and virtually enlisted with the Confederates, he resigned his position in the navy of the Union. From Montgomery he was sent back to the North to buy arms and powder, contract for machinery, and get a certain powder manufacturer to set up a powder mill in the Confederacy, and try to procure a cap machine from an "artificer named WRIGHT, at the arsenal in Washington." Moreover, there were, "at or near New-York," a couple of "steamers of speed, light draft, and strength sufficient for at least one heavy gun," which could be bought.

So rife was treachery at the North. A Commander in the navy, while holding his commission, offers his service to the enemy. Treasonable dispatches pass to and from him over the telegraph without question. He passes at pleasure from Washington to Montgomery and back. He is busy in the Northern markets buying arms, powder and machinery; negotiating for steamers, powder-mills and machines for making percussion caps. Every man who had any transactions with him must have known that he was guilty of treason. Some of these traitors may perhaps even yet be brought to justice. Those who had charge in Washington of the Southern Telegraph Line on the 14th and 15th of February, 1861, may yet be within reach of justice. Some of those traders and manufacturers who dealt with SEMMES between the 4th of March and the middle of April may, by strict research, be discovered. The detection of one may lead to the discovery of all; and we trust that the statute of limitation does not apply to treason as well as to swindling.

On the 4th of March SEMMES was back from Montgomery to Washington. On that day he bade adieu to his wife and daughters at the National Capital, leaving them to the hospitality of the people whom he had betrayed and was about to plunder. He has never seen them since. They enjoyed this hospitality during the months in which he was burning the ships of their protectors. For aught we know they are still enjoying it. Let it be so. We would not visit upon their heads the punishment for the crime of their husband and father.

SEMMES was recalled from the North to take command of a steamer fitting out at New-Orleans. It had formerly plied as a merchantman between New Orleans and Havana. It was rechristened the *Sumter*. Escaping our blockading fleet on the 30th of July, the *Sumter* put to sea, and began her work of destruction. For five months she cruised in the Gulf, among the West India Islands, and on the coast of South America. She then shot across the Atlantic, put into Cadiz, where she was suffered to be repaired in the Government docks, and then steamed for Gibraltar, where she was blockaded by the American steamers *Tuscarora* and *Kearsarge*, and was finally abandoned. During her six months' cruise the *Sumter* captured eighteen vessels. Of these, two were retaken, two ransomed, seven released by the Governor-General of Cuba, because they had been sent into the port of Cienfuegos in violation of the Spanish decree of neutrality, and seven were burned.

From Gibraltar SEMMES went to Great Britain to take command of a new steamer then building for the Confederate Government. The builder was JOHN LAIRD, a member of the British Parliament. Everybody knew for whom and for what purpose the vessel was building. Only the British Government could find no legal proof for months. At last it began to suspect that what everybody knew to be a fact might possibly be true, and an order was dispatched to prevent her from going to sea. Just too late. There were good friends at court who gave the Confederates information of what was to be done; and so, while a huge dispatch, "on Her Majesty's Service" was traveling from London to Liverpool, the "290" was heaving anchor ostensibly for a trial trip. To give color to this pretence, a number of fine English ladies, daughters, friends, and acquaintances of the Parliamentary builder, went with her. They flaunted their crinolines and scarfs over her deck, and set their dainty lips to the champagne and salad provided for their delectation. When fairly clear of port, and out of reach of arrest, a tug came alongside, the lovely guests went on board, and the "290" went on her way. She was not yet armed, for the English law forbade the equipment of vessels for belligerents in British ports. So another British vessel, loaded with English guns, English balls, and English powder, commanded by an English captain, and manned, like the "290," by an English crew, followed hard after to the rendezvous agreed upon—the neutral harbor of Porto Praya, in the Portuguese island of Terceira. Here the guns and ammunition were transferred to the "290," which still bore the English flag, and was nominally commanded by "Capt. BUTCHER, late of the Cunard service." The law of nations, as laid down by SEMMES himself, provides that "a belligerent ship of war cannot increase her crew or armament in a neutral port." This arming of the "290" in a neutral port was none the less a flagrant violation of the law, because it was done by fraud under British colors.

On Sunday, Aug. 24, 1862, the "290" put to sea, and when a full league beyond shore, she for the first time raised the Confederate flag and was christened the *Alabama*. Her crew were to a man British subjects. SEMMES says in his journal that they were "the most reckless from the groggeries of Liverpool, who thought they were shipping on a sort of privateer where they would have a jolly good time and plenty of license." And again he says "they were a rough lot, the boys especially picked up in the streets of Liverpool, most incorrigible young rascals." Yet these fellows had been secured by fraud, or as SEMMES euphemistically expresses it, they "were shipped from Liverpool for a feigned voyage, in the hope of inducing them to join when the ship was fairly in commission." SEMMES was quite disgusted by the conduct of the fellows when he urged them to join. "The modern sailor," he says, "has greatly changed his character. He now stickles for pay like a sharper, and has lost his recklessness and love of adventure." In the end SEMMES was forced to pay common seamen £4 10s. a month, and firemen £7. However, he chuckles over his bargain. "I was glad," he says, "to get them even upon these terms, as I was afraid that a large bounty in addition would be demanded of me." The chivalrous Captain seems to us to have been the real sharper. He inveigled the men on board by false pretences, and then haggled for a price less than he would have been glad to have paid if he could not have got them cheaper.

The *Alabama* struck westward across the Atlantic on the track of our commerce. Her first prize was made on the 5th of September, 1862. It was the *Ocmulgee*, a whaler, of Edgartown, valued by SEMMES at $50,000. The entry in SEMMES' Journal may be taken as a fair sample of his own account of all of his proceedings. He says:

> "English colors were hoisted on board the *Alabama*, and a cheer was with difficulty suppressed as the stars and stripes rose in answer to the stranger's deck. Arrived within boarding distance, a boat was at once sent on board the prize, the *Alabama's* red ensign giving place to the Confederate flag as the boarding officer gained the deck. She was of course taken possession of, her crew brought on board the *Alabama* and placed in irons. The next morning another sail hove in sight, so the prize was fired, and the *Alabama* started in chase, having taken from the prize 36 prisoners, beside stores, rigging, &c."

This was the almost unvarying programme! A vessel is brought to by a shot across her bows; the *Alabama* hoists false colors—usually British; sends a boat to the chase; hoists the Confederate flag; brings the crew on board the captor; puts them in irons or not, according to convenience; takes out such articles as can be used, and burns the vessel; sometimes varying the scene by using the prize as a target for the practice of his gunners. In no case was a vessel spared, except when prisoners had become inconveniently numerous, then a prize of small value would be released upon bond, and the prisoners put on board.

In September the *Alabama* made ten captures, and in October eleven. Toward the close of October she was cruising off our coast. She approached within two hundred miles of New-York; and according to his own account, SEMMES proposed to make a few captures in our harbor, and possibly to threaten the city itself. This scheme was not altogether impracticable. It was not beyond the range of possibility for a swift steamer, with a competent pilot to make a dash under cover of darkness, run into the harbor, pass the City, giving a running fire as she steamed along, and escape through the Sound. However, SEMMES took the side of discretion, chiefly, as he says, because he was nearly out of coal, and hurried toward the West India Islands. The consort of the *Alabama*, an English steamer, was to meet her at Martinique with coal. The *Alabama* was hardly safe in the harbor of Fort de France when the United States steamer *San Jacinto* appeared off the port and attempted to blockade the Confederate cruiser; but the watch was negligently kept, and the *Alabama* slipped out by night, under the very eyes of the *San Jacinto*. If SEMMES' statement is to be relied upon, he had been gone four days before his absence was discovered.

During November, 1862, three captures were made, and in December only two. But one of these was the most notable of all upon her long list. Early in December, the *Alabama* was cruising off the coast of Cuba, hoping to fall in with a homeward-bound California steamer. Hitherto, although great damage had been inflicted upon us, little profit had accrued directly to the enemy. With the exception of the chronometers of the prizes, a few thousand dollars in specie, and stores and supplies that were consumed as fast as seized, they had found nothing that was of use to them. The prize-money which SEMMES had promised to his motely crew had not been gained. But the capture of a northward-bound California steamer, laden with treasure, would make amends. Visions of uncounted wealth, like those which dazzled the eyes of the old buccaneers in these same waters, fired the fancy of SEMMES and his "rascals." So the *Alabama* lay in wait, sails down, fires up, and propeller lowered, ready to pounce upon her prey. On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7, a large steamer appeared in the distance; as she approached it was evident that she was a California steamer, but going to and not from Aspinwall. The *Alabama*, hoisting the United States flag, made toward her, and the unsuspecting steamer kept on her course directly upon her enemy. When they were close together, down went the Union colors from the *Alabama*, and up went the Confederate flag, while a blank shot summoned the steamer to surrender. That steamer was the *Ariel*. She had on board, beside her crew, 120 United States marines, and nearly 500 other passengers. Though nearly three times the size of the *Alabama*, she was as defenceless against her as a deer against a hound. She was, however, noted for her speed, and attempted to run, but a shell which splintered her mainmast showed that she was under command of the heavy guns of the *Alabama*. There was nothing to be done but to surrender. SEMMES was sorely puzzled to know what to do with his prize. He could not burn her, according to custom, until he had removed the prisoners, and he could not take these on the *Alabama*, for there was no room for them. He decided to retain her by him, in charge of a prize crew, hoping that he might fall in with a less valuable prize, to which he might transfer them, keeping meanwhile a close lookout for the expected California treasure ship. But no new prize appeared. He then decided to take the *Ariel* off the port of Kingston, Jamaica, land his prisoners there, and take the prize out to sea and burn her. But he learned that the yellow fever was raging at Kingston, and he would not be guilty of turning seven hundred persons, many of them women and children, adrift in a plague-stricken town. The next determination—of which, however, SEMMES says nothing, but which we learn from other sources—was to land them on one of the desolate "keys," trusting that they would be relieved by some passing ship. This was prevented by accident. While chasing a vessel, which proved to be a neutral, some portion of the *Alabama's* machinery gave way, and it could not be put in order in less than two or three days. She lay immovable upon the water. Should this become known to the *Ariel*, she could steam off, taking with her, as prisoners, the prize-crew from the *Alabama*. The discovery might be made at any moment. The only safe course was to release the *Ariel* on bond, before the condition of the *Alabama* was known. Of course, the Captain of the prize, ignorant of the state of affairs, was eager to make an arrangement. The ransom was fixed at $261,000, for which a bond was given, and the *Ariel* set off on her voyage to Aspinwall.

The *Alabama* now cruised for three weeks among the West India Islands, without making a single prize. She had in the meanwhile supplied herself afresh with coal, sent from England to an appointed rendezvous. Early in January, 1863, SEMMES resolved upon, and partially effected, an enterprise which relieves him from any charge of cowardice. He had learned that an expedition under Gen. BANKS was to be dispatched from New-Orleans to Galveston, Texas. This would, of course, be accompanied by some armed vessels; but the greater part of it would consist of transports, crowded with troops, and utterly defenceless against the *Alabama*. On the 11th of January he was off Galveston, some thirty miles distant. His purpose was to keep out of sight during the day, then run in by night and attack the enemy's vessels. But by mistake he came a little too near, and was discovered. Soon after one of the vessels was seen coming out. It proved to be the *Hatteras*, an iron steamer of slow speed, and every way inferior in armament to the *Alabama*. SEMMES drew off slowly in order to get his antagonist beyond reach of her consorts. His vessel was under British colors; but the Commander of the *Hatteras* was confident that she was the *Alabama*. When within hailing distance, in answer to the question "what ship is that?" SEMMES replied, "Her Majesty's ship *Petrel*." A few moments afterward, another answer was given: "This is the Confederate steamer *Alabama!*" accompanied with a broadside. The fire was returned, and the action was commenced. It was of short duration. In ten minutes the *Hatteras* was disabled and on fire in two places. The Commander surrendered, and asked for assistance to save his crew. This was given. In two minutes after the last man was taken off the *Hatteras* went down. The loss on either side was slight. On the *Hatteras* two were killed and three wounded. On the *Alabama* two were slightly wounded. The *Alabama* was injured, but not seriously. This was the only injury sustained by vessel or crew until her encounter with the *Kearsarge*.

During January and February the *Alabama* cruised among the West India Islands and in the Middle Atlantic, making only four prizes. The American flag had almost disappeared from these waters. Early in March she set off southward, crossing the equator on the last day of the month, and cruising off Brazil and the La Plata until the end of June. During March, April, and May she made seventeen prizes. One of these, the *Sea Lark*, was the most valuable of all. SEMMES estimates her at $550,000. The others were mostly loaded with guano, and of comparatively small value. In June she fell in with but two American vessels, and at the close of the month headed for the Cape of Good Hope, which she reached at the close of July, making two prizes on the way. For two months she was at and around the Cape, making no prizes. She then put off for the Indian Seas. October was a barren month. November and December each brought three prizes. The American flag had disappeared from the waters of the Indian Ocean. The *Alabama* then headed back for the Cape of Good Hope. On her way she made a single prize, in January, 1864. Except for this, January, February, and March were fruitless months.

On reaching the Cape of Good Hope, SEMMES found unwelcome tidings awaiting him. Just before his last visit to the Cape he had made prize of an American vessel, the *Conrad*, loaded with wool. Without discharging her cargo, he had put an armament and crew on board, christened her the *Tuscaloosa*, and claimed for her the character of a confederate man-of-war. This claim, in spite of the protest of the American Consul, had been conceded by the authorities at the Cape. But in the meanwhile, orders came from the Home Government, directing that the vessel should be considered a prize brought into British waters contrary to the proclamation of neutrality; that she should be seized and delivered up to the American Consul for her owners. SEMMES protested angrily, but vainly, against this decision. The Cape authorities were willing enough to favor him; but the orders from home were too direct and specific to be disobeyed.

On March 25, the *Alabama* set out for Europe. On April 22, a guano ship was captured and burned; on the 27th, the *Tycoon*, from New-York to San Francisco. This was the last capture made. Nineteen other vessels were overhauled before she reached Cherbourg on June 11, but not one of these bore the American flag.

In all, the *Alabama* had captured sixty-three vessels. Of these, one-third were taken during the first two months of her cruise, September and October, 1861; another third in March, April and May, 1863, leaving only a third for the remaining seventeen months. Of these prizes, all but nine were burned. The total value of the prizes, as set down by SEMMES, was about four and three-quarter millions of dollars. A quarter of a million, beside ransom bonds payable at the end of the war, would probably more than cover all the value of stores, chronometers and money actually gained by the captors.

But the actual damage done to us is not to be measured by the vessels and cargoes destroyed. Our commerce was almost swept from the ocean. In one year nearly 450,000 tons of American shipping passed from our flag to that of our great commercial rival. But we have been incidentally more than repaid for even this great loss. The *Alabama* has virtually bound England and France to peace. Every commercial nation that now goes to war does so under the clear condition that her commerce is to be destroyed. Had it not been for this understanding, we doubt whether the British Government would have been able to resist the urgency with which her manufacturers and traders pressed for the recognition of the Confederacy and the breaking of the blockade. But for the *Alabama* we should probably have had England for an antagonist. But the Government clearly perceived that if one vessel could thus cripple American commerce, two or three or a dozen would do this and more for that of England.

The career of the *Alabama*, from the day when she slipped fraudulently from British waters, to that when she was sunk off Cherbourg, lasted three years, lacking a month and ten days. Much blame- which we think wholly undeserved, has been cast upon our Navy Department that she was not captured. We should remember that she had the whole ocean on which to hide. She always sailed under false colors, usually personating an English vessel, but sometimes an American one. If she overhauled a neutral vessel it would not be reported that it was done by the *Alabama*. If her precise position on any given day was ascertained, she might be a thousand miles distant—in what direction no one could know—before the intelligence could reach us, and a steamer be sent after her. If worst came to worst, she could run into a neutral port, and our cruiser must beat around a league from the shore or the mouth of the harbor, for if she entered, by international law, she must allow her adversary twenty-four hours clear start before setting off in pursuit, without the least indication which way to go. The chances were a thousand to one against any vessel catching her in a year. The wonder is that she was caught at all, rather than that she was not caught before.

SEMMES himself does not in this book—at least not ostensibly—furnish an account of the destruction of the *Alabama*. That was left for the unknown individual who supplies the few hods of biographical mortar to hold together the autographic bricks of the journal. Nothing could be more poorly done. The unknown writer is cursed with a bad memory. At the commencement of his labors he tells prospectively how the crew of the *Alabama*, raked up from Liverpool grog-shops, "as their shattered vessel sank beneath their feet, crowded round the very captain with whom the hard bargain had been driven, imploring him not to yield." At the close of the book he contradicts all this. He says: "Many wild stories are being told of something like a mutiny of the crew at this desecration of the Southern banner; of how they implored the Captain to spare them the disgrace of it. * * * The fact is, that the flag came down quietly and decorously. All on board perceived that there was no help for it." Forgetting that SEMMES, in his report to Mr. MASON, had specially complimented his First Lieutenant for the "fine condition in which his ship went into action, with regard to battery, etc.," he affirms that the *Alabama* was unfit for fight, owing to her long cruise, while "the *Kearsarge* was in first-rate condition." The fact is, that the *Kearsarge* had been at sea nearly six months longer than the *Alabama*. The melodramatic story of the crew of the *Alabama*, while floundering in the water, refusing to be saved by the hated Yankees, and when picked up jumping overboard, is thoroughly absurd. These Liverpool loafers cared for nothing but their pay, and anticipated prize money. But scamps as they were, they were not so ungrateful as they are here represented.

The facts of the fight are now too well known to need recapitulation here. The London *Athenæum*, certainly nowise prejudiced in favor of the Americans, says:

> "To say that the *Alabama* was overmatched by the *Kearsarge* in any way except in skill, character and organization, is mere nonsense. She was beaten by better men. Capt. WINSLOW is the model of a sailor; very quiet, resolute and English-like in bearing. He is a thorough seaman, and his crew are worthy of their leader—being chiefly English and Americans, with a sprinkling of Italians, Danes and negroes. The *Alabama's* crew—all of them raked from the streets of Liverpool—are described by Capt. SEMMES himself as a lot of 'incorrigible young rascals.' But the badness of their quality was a consequence of his position. A man like Capt. SEMMES has no command of the market; he has to take such 'rascals' as he can get. They were engaged on a false pretence and carried out to sea on a lie. They got drunk, they fought, they deserted. At every port he lost some of the men whom he had induced to go on board his ship."

The assertion that the crew of the *Kearsarge* were chiefly English and Americans is characteristic of our friend John Bull. The muster roll of the vessel shows that of 163 officers and crew of the *Kearsarge*, 152 were natives of the United States, and only 11 foreign born, and of these only two were Englishmen.

SEMMES has drawn his own likeness, and we need add nothing to his touches. After his own account, no one will deny that he is a threefold traitor. He is a traitor to the nation to which he had sworn allegiance, and which had fed him for five and thirty years. He is a traitor to the State to which, according to the fundamental article in the Confederate creed, he owes primary and absolute allegiance; for his own State of Maryland, not only has never seceded, but has most unequivocally declared that she never proposes to do so. Yet SEMMES, who, for the least shadow of justification, must maintain that every citizen of a State is bound by the action of that State, has the effrontery to declare that Maryland and all the other Border States who have not gone with the Confederacy are "traitors and cowards." He is a traitor to his military oath—the most sacred obligation known among men; so sacred that when the fathers of Christianity wished to find a word to express the most solemn obligation, which could bind the members of the mystical body of believers to their Divine Head, they borrowed the word *sacramentum*, or military oath, and called the supreme rites of the faith *sacramenta*, "sacraments." Yet before he took the first measures to attempt to free himself from the obligations of this sacramental oath, SEMMES offered his services to the enemy. DUGALD DALGETTY never was base enough to engage in a new service until he was free from the obligations of the old.

We hate those whom we have wronged or propose to wrong. It is hard to say which SEMMES hates most, a "Yankee" or a "nigger." Yet, by a strange inconsistency he leaves his wife and daughters to the kindness of these hated Yankees, confident—for he certainly is not lost to human feeling—that the crimes and outrages of the husband and father would not be visited upon his wife and children. But for the "nigger," as such, there is no limit to his scorn and detestation. He is always and everywhere a lazy, dirty, intolerable beast. In sailing past Hayti SEMMES finds time to breathe a pious prayer for the extermination of the blacks who have dared to form themselves into a nation "under pretense of liberty and a free government." Yet, somehow the ownership of one of these beasts elevates a man to the topmost heights of humanity. To be a slaveholder is to be a man and a brother. It can efface the stigma of African blood. At Pernambuco, we find him breakfasting with the Governor and his wife, "a sprightly, bright mulatto," without the faintest indication of a qualm; and on the African coast we find him talking on terms of equality with negro slaveholders "as black as the ace of spades."

Yet, traitor and knave as he is, perhaps the epithet of "pirate" is not fairly applicable to him. A pirate, by the law of nations, is an enemy of the human race, who for purposes of plunder makes war upon all. SEMMES only robbed and plundered one people, under cover of a commission from a Government which had at least sufficient strength to induce the world to recognize it as a belligerent. His prime object was indeed destruction of property, and this was remorselessly carried out; but he was not wantonly cruel to persons. When he thought necessary he did not hesitate to put his prisoners in irons, and keep them in great suffering. We read of seventy-five, a hundred, and a hundred and fifty prisoners at a time crowded for days together upon the decks and under the closely-stowed hatches of the *Alabama*, and kept in irons. That, with such a rascally crew as he had there were cases of outrage, is beyond question; but we think none of these outrages were perpetrated by his orders, or with his connivance before the fact. In truth, we wonder that they were not more numerous.

He has some of the chief requisites for a Commander. While crafty and cunning, he is by no means deficient in courage. He has the faculty of command. When fairly at sea, and out of the reach of rum, his scoundrelly crew were kept in fair discipline. He has, moreover, more than fair acquirements. He writes well enough, though vaingloriously. According to a statement of one of his officers, he had at some time studied and practiced law, probably while on easy shore duty as an officer in the United States Navy. At all events, his papers show him fairly versed in the elements of international law.

As for his continual sailing under false colors, we have no right to find fault. We must, as far as we are concerned, admit that, as against us, it was a lawful trick of war. But we imagine that, in using the flag of a neutral nation for belligerent purposes, he committed a breach of the spirit of international law, and a grave offence against the neutral Powers.

We will let the London *Athenæum* sum up for us the character of the man of whom a part of the English people have seen fit to make a pet and a hero.

> "We differ from those who denounce Capt. SEMMES as a pirate, and proclaim him a common enemy of mankind. He certainly was not a pirate. He bore a commission from his Government. His was a ship-of-war. He used false colors, and told endless lies, it is true; but then these devices and deceits are a part of the old devilry of war.... But allowing him to have been a regular Commander, and his vessel a ship-of-war, sailing under a recognized order, we have the right of asking from him the conduct of an officer, if not of a hero. And herein, we think, he signally fails; fails of the modesty, honesty and frankness which distinguish men who follow the sea as a profession. He talks, or allows his unknown friend to talk, in a hundred places about his own 'indomitable genius,' his own 'wonderful eloquence,' his own 'sound practical views,' his own 'unrivaled audacity,' his own 'clever dispatches,' and the like.... Maryland remains with the North, a lawful member of the Union, so that Mr. SEMMES is actually in arms against the land of his own birth, and stands condemned by the existing laws of his State. He is a rebel in his own city, a deserter from the service, a traitor to his country. If he should be taken a captive in this war, it is scarcely possible to doubt that a Maryland judge and jury will condemn him to a traitor's death."

If the English traders and gentlemen, with Mr. JOHN LAIRD at the head and Mr. JOHN LANCASTER at the tail, should still retain their *penchant* for their pet, after he has so thoroughly exposed himself, they will be grieved to learn that their gushing affection is not at all reciprocated. "England," he says, "is too rich to be generous. Our war for her is a sort of prize-fight, and she is looking on in about the same spirit with which her people lately viewed the prize-fight between KING and HEENAN. Hurrah for one: well done the other!" The most inveterate liar will sometimes tell the truth. SEMMES is no exception to the rule.

It is well that SEMMES has written his autobiography. It is well that it has been published in England, and has, as we are told, met with a large sale; and it is well that Mr. CARLETON has republished it here.

"The Human Face Divine."—What of the Features? A Long Nose, a Short Nose, a Blunt Nose, or a Sharp Nose. What does it indicate? Blue Eyes, Gray Eyes, Black Eyes; Auburn Hair, Brown Hair, Black Hair, Red Hair, Cheeks, Chins, Lips with dimples in them; what do they signify? See the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, Sept. No., 20 cents, or $2 a year. Published by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

Union Hall,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.

In answer to numerous inquiries, and in compliance with the request of a large number of guests, we shall not close our Hotel this season until
SATURDAY, Oct. 1.
W. W. LELAND & CO.

Lyons Pure
OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,
by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething. Cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Soldiers' Special Notice.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints, and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Colorific—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash, no trouble; one application only; does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies, colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC; try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 447 B'dway, N.Y.; 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 119 Green-st., Boston. Address the inventor only and avoid imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Second-hand Safes for Sale Cheap for cash, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

BROWNE—HAVEMEYER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, at Newburgh, by Rev. John Brown, CHARLES L. BROWNE, of Hong Kong, China, and CHARLOTTE R. HAVEMEYER, of Newburgh, N. Y.

BLANCHET—COOLEY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, by Rev. J. H. Board, at the residence of the bride's parents, Greenwood Lake, N. J., HYACINTH L. D. BLANCHET and JANE, daughter of Isaac P. Cooley, Esq.

COOKE—STEPHENS.—At Calvary Church, on Thursday, Sept. 1, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D., Rev. WM. H. COOKE, Rector of Trinity Church, Lansingburgh, N. Y., and HANNAH ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Benj. Stephens, Esq., of this City.

ONDERDONK—LENNY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 31, by Rev. B. Foster, W. M. ONDERDONK and MARY J. LENNY, all of this City.

SPERING—WEST.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, by Rev. Geo. Winser, of Mariner's Harbor, at the residence of her aunt, Miss L. A. Wolfe, Mr. F. E. SPERING, of New-York, and PHEBE ANN, daughter of Horace L. West, Esq., of Milford, Pike County, Penn.

☞ Milford papers please copy.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Rye, on Thursday, Sept. 1, ANN, daughter of the late David Brown.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Rye, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot.

BRUEN.—At City Point, on Friday, Aug. 26, Lieut. MERRITT BRUEN, Quartermaster Seventh Regiment N. J. Vols., aged 28 years.

Funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Madison, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock.

CALDWELL.—At Troy, on Thursday, Aug. 25, JAMES G. CALDWELL, aged 71 years.

His remains were taken to Whitehall for interment.

DEMILT.—At Manhasset, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 1, MARY COULTER, wife of James D. Demilt, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 11½ A. M., at the chapel in the cemetery at Jamaica. Those taking the 10:30 train, Long Island Railroad, will reach the cemetery in time for the funeral.

HARTELL.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, after a lingering illness, MARGARET, widow of the late Christian Hartell, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Christian H. Seaman, 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KEYES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, at the residence of her son, S. C. Keyes, foot of 76th-st., East River, JANE, wife of J. B. Keyes, aged 67 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, S. C. Keyes, foot of 76th-st., East River, on Sunday, Sept. 4, at 1 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

LEFFERTS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 31, at Bedford, L. I., JOHN LOTT LEFFERTS, in the 40th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) Sept. 2, from the house of the late Robert B. Lefferts, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—Suddenly, JOHN MILLER, (builder,) aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 256 West 38th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Illinois papers please copy.

OLCOTT.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, after a short illness, CORNELIA M. OLCOTT, eldest daughter of Maria C. and the late Chas. M. Olcott.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 132 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OSTRANDER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, of inflammation, MARGARET, wife of Charles Ostrander.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 41 Huron-st., Greenpoint, L. I., this day, (Friday,) Sept. 2, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends, and also the members of Mount Ararat Lodge No. 326, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend.

PAULDING.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, PHILIP RHINELANDER PAULDING, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Tarrytown, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ROLLHAUS.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, after a long and lingering illness, JOHN ROLLHAUS, aged 21 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 45 Vandam-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SNYDER.—At Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 31, SARAH, widow of Peter Snyder, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her son, Anthony B. Snyder, No. 188½ East 13th-st., without further notice. Remains to be interred at Greenwood.

WADE.—In hospital near Bermuda Hundred, Va., of typhoid fever, on Friday, Aug. 12, JAMES B. WADE, Q. M. Sergt. Co. F, Fourth Mass. Cavalry, aged 19 years, 9 months and 27 days.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole roperty of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY.
JOHN S. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

A GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE BEING made at the PLANTATION BITTERS by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find *immediate* and permanent relief in these Bitters. But, above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and [illegible]
[illegible]
No. 21 Park-row, [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
[illegible] Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

HAUNTED HEARTS.
The new book by the author of "The Lamplighter," is pronounced by the leading journals far superior to the "Lamplighter." In England it has been published in three different forms, though a late decision in the English courts, decided in favor of Miss Cummins, [illegible] two of them. The English papers, without exception, are warm in its praise, and some go so [illegible] to call it the best American novel yet produced. The present low price will be maintained a short time, until new editions are ready, when the increased cost of material will compel the publishers to advance.
Sold by all booksellers and newsdealers.

GILT COMBS.—NEW STYLES JUST received—Two, three, four, five, to twenty dollars. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES. Just received, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, [illegible] Fifteen, Twenty to Seventy-five dollars a set. [illegible] by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door [illegible] Canal-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—[illegible] paid for prizes; [illegible]
[illegible] TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 1[illegible] Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the "Fisk Gold Mining Company of Colorado" will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock forenoon of that day, at which time and place the stockholders of the company are hereby notified to attend. By order.
JAMES STRINGER, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.
This bank proposes to bid for the new loan of thirty-three millions of U. S. 6s of 1881.
The proposals will be opened on the 9th inst., and all bids must be handed in by 12 o'clock on Thursday, 8th inst. Parties desiring, can come in under the bid made by this bank, or make their own bid through us. Two per cent. of the amount bid for must be deposited with us.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN,
No. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1864.
COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1864, FROM the first mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
JAMES B. YOUNG, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
THIS BANK IS NOW READY TO DELIVER the United States 7 3-10 notes to all subscribers who deposited for them on or before 24th inst.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1864.

$100,000 NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER CENT. REAL ESTATE BONDS, due 1873, interest payable quarterly, for sale by SIMEON DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO TYPE-FOUNDERS, PRINTERS AND CAPITALISTS.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of the business of the late E. B. WEBB, (cor. of Dutch and Fulton-sts., N. Y.,) are offered for sale on very advantageous terms. The stock embraces a great variety of printing material, printing presses, &c. Also, if desired, will be sold with the above the stock, tools and machinery for the manufacture of wood-type, racks, stands, cases, galleys, etc., contained in the manufactory at Patterson, N. J. The attention of all wishing to purchase a widely-known and lucrative business, established for the past thirty-five years, is called to this rare chance for investment. If not sold at private sale by the 15th of September next, the whole or the remaining portion unsold will be sold at public auction on that day. Address or apply in person to JOHN H. SIMONDS, Executor, No. 52 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE business, in successful operation, with a well selected stock of goods on hand, and a cash and short time nearby trade, with lease of store at a moderate rent; the advertisers have another increasing business requiring their entire attention, but would retain an office, and use their influence to promote the interests of their successors; capital required about $30,000; principals only need apply. Address Box 3,868, Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUGboat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE RIGHT FOR HELLER'S Patent Improved Shutting Bolt. Hardware manufacturers desiring to secure a monopoly in the sale of this valuable improvement, will please call immediately on SNYDER & WALTER, No. 329 Broadway.

FOR SALE LOW—FRUIT-STORE AND RESTaurant on Broadway; reasons given for selling. Apply at No. 1,119 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of a retail liquor store. Apply to J. G. HARRISON, No. 286 West-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The firm of COLES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES G. CHALMERS withdrawing, on account of ill health. The business of the late firm will be settled by COLES & THORP. New-York, Sept. 1, 1864.
OSCAR COLES,
JAMES G. CHALMERS,
EDWARD B. THORP.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the name and style of COLES & THORP. The business will be continued at No. 91 West-st. New-York, Sept. 1, 1864.
OSCAR COLES,
EDWARD B. THORP.

NOTICE.—SILAS M. HIBBARD HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of HIBBARD BROTHERS. The business will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned.
B. HIBBARD.
E. C. HIBBARD.
Aug. 29, 1864.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE—GARRISON, N. Y., opposite West Point, in the Highlands of the Hudson, ½ mile back from the river; a few good rooms vacant at present. All trains on Hudson River Railroad stop at this station. Good stabling.
JOHN GARRISON & SON, Proprietors.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States.
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.
Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
The whole commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent. allowed to parties subscribing through this Bank to the 10.40 Loan, as well as to the new 7 3.10 Loan.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the mortgage given by this company to the trustees to secure their construction bonds, it was agreed that the moneys received upon sales of the lands mortgaged, as fast as received, be applied to the cancellation of said bonds, and it has become necessary for this purpose to take up a portion of the bonds in pursuance of a provision contained in each bond, the company may "pay the same at any time to be named by them by adding to the principal a sum equal to twenty per cent. thereof,"

Resolved, That the Company will, on the first day of October next, pay the seven per cent bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from one to three thousand, (1 to 3,000,) with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and that it doth hereby name the first day of October, 1864, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon them will cease.

Resolved, That the holders of the scrip stock of this Company be required to pay the unpaid ten per cent. upon the stock held by them respectively, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next, at the office of the company in the City of New-York; and that upon all sums unpaid, interest will be charged from that day; and that after the twenty-sixth day of September next, no transfer shall be made of stock which shall not be paid in full.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 10th of September, proximo, for $200,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.

A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice President.

PATERSON (N. J.) GAS-LIGHT STOCK for sale by WOLFF & DIKE, No. 60 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE REVENUE OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend for the month of August of Two Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 6th September. The transfer books will be closed from 1st to 5th prox., inclusive.
LEWIS M. BROWN, Treasurer.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, QUALIFIED by experience and inclination, desires to have the education of six pupils only, to prepare for business, or for a professional life. Hours of instruction from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. Rooms central and convenient. This is an opportunity seldom met with. Refers to his private pupils, and to Rev. John A. Paddock, of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, and to Rev. Samuel R. Ely, of Roslyn, L. I. For further particulars call at my residence in the evenings, No. 248 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, A PUPIL of one of the first educational institutions of the City of Paris, from whence she has just arrived, desires to find a situation in a school or family, or to give lessons in the French language and elementary instruction on the piano. She has had considerable experience in teaching. She can offer the best references, both in Paris and New-York. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

A LADY, THE WIDOW OF AN EPISCOpal clergyman, who has had much experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a family, or teacher in a school. She is competent to instruct in French, English and drawing. The best references given. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 3,041 Post-office.

A GERMAN LADY, OF SUPERIOR QUALifications, desires a reengagement as resident governess in an American family; she teaches, beside her own language and French, the usual English branches, music and drawing; unexceptionable City references. Address A. B., No. 65 West 21st-st.

WANTED—IN A LIMITED SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, a highly educated Episcopal lady, who speaks French fluently, and is a superior musician—one who understands Latin preferred. Address, with references, Box No 274, Middletown, Conn.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY wishes to give private instruction to one or two pupils in Classical, Mathematical or English studies. Would prepare young men to meet the requirements for admission to any College. Address HARVARD, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS A RESIDENT GOVERNESS IN one of the first schools of the City, a German lady, fully competent to teach her own language. Apply to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 758 Broadway.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION desires a situation as governess, or as teacher in a school in or near New-York. Highest testimonials furnished in regard to character and qualifications. Address M. E. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as French teacher in a school; has had long experience and can give excellent recommendations. Address E. G., Burlington, Vt.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER (GRADUate) desires a few more pupils in English, Latin, French, Spanish or Drawing. Call on or address GOVERNESS, No. 129 East 10th-st.

TEACHER WANTED FOR A SELECT SCHOOL.—Good situation. Mr. MANSON will meet applicants at Dey-st. House, Sept. 3, noon.

DANIEL'S PLANING-MACHINE WANTED. —Any one having one for sale, planing not less than 22 inches, will please address a few lines to L. IHLSENG No. 190 East 21st-st.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Rowland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. E. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.
This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 683 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.
For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE,
(Christian Brothers.)
MANHATTANVILLE, NEW-YORK.
Studies will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
The terms, per season of 10 months, are $300; payment of half season or 5 months in advance.
For particulars, see catalogue.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The sixth annual session will commence on the 14th of September, in the new and commodious building No. 252 Clinton-st., corner of Degraw. During the Summer vacation rooms for some two hundred pupils have been completed, with painting-room, laboratory, and every facility for the most thorough and efficient institution.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE A. M., Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.
Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.
It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.
Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.
REFERENCES.
Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D. LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.
The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.
Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address
HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.
JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 21.
J. A. FOWLER, W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Middletown Point, New-Jersey.
Next Session commences Sept. 6. For circulars, address HENRY SABIN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages in the solid and ornamental branches. H. Coffin, Esq., No. 12 Gold-st., once connected with the Institution, will furnish catalogues; as also, J. P. Worstell, Esq., No. 254 Broadway.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST 50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for 15 boys. Reopens Sept. 5. For circulars, apply to S. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 19. Collegiate course three years; highest advantages for music; mountain scenery; home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies. Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. DON BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 82 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS RODGERS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Children, No. 323 Lexington-av., corner of 40th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5.

INSTRUCTION.

FIFTH-AVENUE COLLEGE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 208 FIFTH-AVENUE,
opposite Madison Park.

The Principal,

DR. A. L. V. D'ORSAN, LL. D., PH. D.

The course of study adopted is designed to embrace all the branches essential to a thorough and practical education, together with those polite accomplishments which give additional grace to woman, and fit her to adorn the highest walks of social life.

Dr. D'Orsan has been able to associate with himself teachers of the most thorough and accomplished scholarship and of eminent success in their respective branches. He feels entire confidence in speaking of them as second to no others in the country.

The college opens Sept. 22.

Circulars, &c., &c., on application to the Principal.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.
Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Bowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 59 West 14th-st.,
will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

C. H. RIVERS'
Dancing Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 6.
Send for a circular.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 38th-st., on the 24th inst. REFERENCES—Bishop and Mrs. H. Potter, Bishop and Mrs. Kip, Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D., Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Mrs. James K. Polk, Mrs. W. L. Marcy, Hon. W. H. Seward, Mrs. Gen. Worth, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. George Folsom, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Dr. H. Webster, Edwin Hays, Esq., John H. Swift, Esq., Abel French, Esq., G. W. Hatch, Esq., E. F. Delancey, Esq., Hon. E. Corning, Gen. J. T. Sprague, Gen. S. V. Talcott.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY, BALSTON SPA SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal.—Boarding School for Young Ladies only. The next annual session commences Wednesday, Sept. 7. The course of instruction comprises a thorough and extensive English and ornamental education. For catalogues, address the principal. He may also be seen Friday of each week, from 10 until 2, at the Pacific Hotel, New-York.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can have practical private instruction, and become quick at figures, rapid, stylish business writers and practical book-keepers, in the shortest possible time.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Miss CLARA C. HARRISON and Miss MARY A. RANNEY, Principals of Day Department, and Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department, will open their School Sept. 14, at No. 120 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply for circulars.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 71 West 23d-st. Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 30 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss. CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

MR. J. R. MAGRATH, PROFESSOR OF Piano, Organ and Vocal Music, having resumed giving lessons in New-York and Brooklyn, would devote a portion of his time to a school. Residence No. 66 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. DULON'S GERMAN-AMERICAN INstitute, No. 1 West 26th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864. Announcements to be made at No. 44 West 26th-st. A few boarding pupils will be received. Full particulars to be had by reference to the programme.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University. 7th-av. cars pass the School.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be open on the 12th of September.

MISS BOWER WOULD LIKE A FEW additional pupils in music, at No. 41 17th-st., South Brooklyn, or at their own residences. Fall terms will commence in September.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,183 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 1 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

165 BOWERY.—M. G. WEDGER, CLAIRVOYant, unveils the mysteries of futurity; prescribes medicines for all diseases; losses, lucky numbers, &c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD AND FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.—A physician resuming practice in this City desires a suite of apartments, with board, for himself and wife for one or two years; one apartment, on first or second floor, must be suitable for library and receptions; location between 14th and 50th sts., 4th and 6th avs; a private and religious family preferred; references exchanged. Address HOSPITAL, care of Wm. Neergard, apothecary, No. 1,183 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND three sisters, adults, from October next, in a private family preferred, where they could find the comforts of a home; cleanliness, with plain, substantial living required; would furnish their own apartments. Location desired between 2d and 8th avs. and 8th and 30th sts. Address H. J., Box No. 4,437 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING.—AN ELDERLY LADY WOULD like to board some family who desire to occupy their own house. For a widower with children, or others wishing to retain the quiet and comfort of their own home, a rare opportunity is afforded. The very best of references desired and given. Address A. B. E., Box 153 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENtlemen, in a private family; one without other boarders preferred; location must be good, and is preferred between 4th and 20th-sts. and 4th and 7th-avs.; references exchanged. Address, for three days, ORDNANCE, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—A FAMILY OF THREE adults wish to make arrangements for board for the Winter, commencing about Oct. 1. They require two bed-rooms and a parlor, and prefer a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Address Box No. 1,391 Post-office.

AT NO. 7 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. Winter arrangements can be effected for suites of rooms, with southern exposure, with private tables. Also, one very large room, suitable for a party of gentlemen.

FOUR ROOMS COMMUNICATING AND A private table can be had, by a party of high standing, wishing to live elegantly and willing to pay liberally. Address WILTON, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen only. Breakfast if desired. No. 34 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, A parlor and two bedrooms. Address Box No. 180 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

BEAUTIFUL CLEAN LINEN.—W. G. NIXEY'S Crystalized Extract of Fuller's Earth is the cheapest and best article for washing and beautifying linen, woolen, lace, lawn, muslin, &c.; possessing unequaled efficacy in removing grease, stains, and the smoke-like color of linen produced from bad washing, the excessive use of soda, lime, and other preparations of caustic alkali, and requires only to be tried to be appreciated.
May be obtained through any respectable tradesman.
Sample packets, with full directions for use, price 1d. and 6d.
No. 12 Soho-square, London.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine)		$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)		$70 or $30

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
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NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO,

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NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA—Prowse	Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking	Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw	Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace	Saturday, Oct. 22.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

SUWO NODA	Jayne	Saturday, Sept. 10.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWO NODA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	(Building).	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, and the *Day Star* 2,778, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY	Sept.
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Sept. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Sept 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

☞ Under convoy of a United States war steamer throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTH STAR.
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River.
SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship COSTA RICA will succeed the NORTH STAR, and will sail Sept. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship
NORTH AMERICAN,
2,000 tons burden,
CHAS. MARSHMAN, Commander,
will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.

The NORTH AMERICAN is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.

For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
CAPTAIN JOHN A. POST,
Will leave Pier 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

IRON WORK.

TITAN IRON WORKS.

HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.,

Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.

Railroad equipments, [illegible] mining machinery, &c.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's,) Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Warestown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M, thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Coupons on bonds due Sept. 1, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Phenix Bank, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York.

FLUSHING, Aug. 31, 1864.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock. West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WESTPOINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP—WANTED to hire for a term of years or purchase, a property consisting of a machine shop, foundry and buildings affording large manufacturing room, situated in or convenient to the City of New-York. Address C. M. & R., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

PORTABLE ENGINE DEPARTMENT OF THE WASHINGTON IRON WORKS, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Agency, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York, Room No. 8. Engines of all sizes, from three to thirty horse-power, furnished at short notice.

STEAMBOAT ENGINE FOR SALE.—ONE steamboat engine, (crosshead,) 61-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke, with boilers, pipe, &c., complete. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO BOILERS, 30 BY 4 feet, with two 16-inch flues; also, two locomotive boilers, 40 horse-power. Engines, boilers and machinery bought and sold. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tincans assorted.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$20
For one year	$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$35
For one year	$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.

Insures against Draft for one hundred and fifty dollars, in all loyal States.

Premiums not paid until after Draft and Substitutes furnished.

This office affords all parties liable to Draft exemption for one hundred and fifty dollars premium.

Agents wanted in each county. A commission of ten per cent. allowed.

P. S.—Send for circulars giving full particulars.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery made in a cause, John Finch and Frances Jane, his wife, and John George King, on behalf of themselves and all other the next of kin of Lucy Christina Liebenrood, deceased, late a person of unsound mind, plaintiffs, *against* John Hancock, defendant.—The next of kin of Lucy Christina Liebenrood, late of No. 36 Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, in the County of Middlesex, Spinster, who died in or about the month of April, 1864, are by their solicitors on or before the 18th day of November, 1864, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Vice Chancellor Sir John Stuart, No. 12 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Friday, the 25th day of November, 1864, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1864.

ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.

BRIGGS & SON, Plaintiffs' Solicitors, No. 55 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE—SIX SEATS, FOR sale low, for want of use. Apply at stable, No. 55 West 30th-st.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.

$10,000! TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! $10,000!

THE GREATEST MATCH OF THE SEASON!

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, at 3 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7.

TWO MILES AND REPEAT, IN HARNESS.
John Lovett names bl'k g. GEN. BUTLER.
S. McLaughlin names br. g. GEO. WILKES, (late Fillingham.)

Special and exclusive arrangements have been made for this great match between these justly-renowned champions of the trotting-turf, and the thousands intending to be present may rest assured that the most ample facilities will be afforded them, not only of reaching the course, but returning from it after the race, with ease and comfort.

SPECIAL TRAINS

will leave the Hunter's Point Station of the Flushing Railroad at 11½ A. M., 1½ P. M., and the last train in season for the trot at 2½ P. M., the boat leaving James-slip one half hour previously to each train; and 34th-st. Ferry every five minutes for Hunter's Point throughout the day.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

PROPOSALS.

LOAN OF 1881.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 30, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this department, under the act of March 3, 1863, until noon of FRIDAY, the 9th of September, 1864, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of about thirty-one and a half million dollars, being the amount of unaccepted offers undisposed of under the notice of Proposals for Loan dated 6th June last. The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as guaranty for payment of subscription, if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates of deposit will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them; the *originals* of which must be forwarded with the offers to the department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of Sept. 9. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday the 9th September. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers; and, in case of acceptance, bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the department, on final payment of installments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows: One-third on or before the 14th, one-third on or before the 19th, and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on or before the 24th of September. Interest on bonds will begin with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 1, to date of deposit in coin.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed, "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous, is reserved to the Government.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Bonds for this Loan are ready for immediate delivery.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
No. 124 State-st., Albany, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, the 6th of September next, for building a U. S. Hospital, consisting of about twenty-five hundred lineal feet of one and two-story wooden buildings, to be located near Troy, N. Y.

Plans and specifications of these buildings can be seen at this office.

GEO. H. WEEKS,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS:

Separate sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, name of bidder and date of presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements, as follows, viz: in

Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway; in Fifty-seventh-street from Eighth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue, and in Sixtieth-street from Broadway across Ninth-avenue; and for the construction of sewers, as follows: In Third-avenue from Ninth to Tenth streets, and in First-avenue from Fiftieth-street to near Fifty-second-street, with branch in Fifty-first-street, easterly; and for a basin and culvert on southwest corner of Forty-third-street and Broadway.

Forms for the bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqt. Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

Aug. 29, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.:

For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues;

For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River;

For regulating and grading Tenth-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets;

For curb, gutter and flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and North River;

For filling sunken lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, one hundred feet east of First-avenue.

For filling sunken lots north side of Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues;

For raising and repairing the pier foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River;

For widening and repairing Pier foot of Laight-street, North River;

For excavating and finishing basement of house of Engine Company No. 22.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

—Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug. 29, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. of TUESDAY, 6th inst., for furnishing this department with 500 pack saddles.

Parties offering will submit with their proposal a sample of the kind they propose to furnish, and will state how soon after receiving an order they can commence and how rapidly deliver them.

The saddles will be subject to the examination of an inspector appointed from this office, and will be paid for in such funds as the Government provides. It is expected that they will be securely packed in stout boxes, and delivered at point of shipment in this City free of expense to the Government.

Offerings will be indorsed, "Proposals for Pack Saddles," and addressed to
Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, OR LEFT IN ONE OF the Broadway line omnibuses, a leather SATCHEL, containing about $130 in bills, and some other articles. The above reward will be paid to the honest finder on leaving the same with
ROSENBLAST & ARUSTEIN,
No. 96 Duane-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—ONE $500 U. S. SIX PER CENT. BOND, of the loan of 1881, No. 21,832. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. A suitable reward will be paid for its recovery.
GUSTAVUS C. BROWN,
No. 669 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.—LOST OR STOLEN, ON THE 29TH inst., two 7-30 U. S. Bonds, numbers 8,637 and 23,704. The public are cautioned against negotiating these, as we claim the right to recover them wherever found. ADAMS EX. CO., No. 59 Broadway.

LOST—FIREMAN'S BADGE NO. 66, OF HOOK and Ladder Company No. 1. The finder will please leave it at the Chief's Office, No. 21 Elizabeth-st., or at the Company's House, No. 28 Chambers-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 133 Chatham-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

WHILE YOU HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY
AS ITS LIFE IS UNCERTAIN,
COME AND SEE
A LIVING WHALE,

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
GRAND PANTOMIME,
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾ O'CLOCK.
JOCKO, JOCKO, JOCKO,
JOCKO, OR JOCKO,
THE BRAZILIAN APE.
TONY DENIER..........as..........JOCKO
MR. C. K. FOX, MR. M. GROSSI, ANDERSON.
MMLE. ERNESTINE AND LOUISE,
A. GOODWIN AND L. COLLINS,
DUOTERPSICHOREANCLODOPTOMISTS.
MASTER BOONE, THE INFANT ORATOR

EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK, in Lecture-room, without additional charge of HERR NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION
will play at short intervals, Day and Evening.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD FISH,
GIANTS, DWARFS, ALBINOS, AND A MILLION
OTHER CURIOSITIES,
80,000 *feet of fresh air per minute diffused through the house.*

Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

Advance in the price of Admission to commence MONDAY, Sept. 5.

ENGAGED FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,
AND TO APPEAR MONDAY, SEPT. 5,
GEN. TOM THUMB and WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT and MINNIE WARREN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
MISS MATILDA HERON,
who will appear in her
WORLD-RENOWNED
character of
CAMILLE,
being the
LAST REPRESENTATIONS
by that eminent artiste of this rôle in New-York, supported by the entire company.
Musical Conductor, HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, 1864,
first night of the engagement of
EDWIN FORREST,
who will appear in his great character of
CORIOLANUS,
in the tragedy of the same name, produced in all its original splendor, with
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES and APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Wheatley begs leave to announce that in consequence of its great popularity, the
DUKE'S MOTTO
will be repeated on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
of next week.

During the Fall and Winter season the scale of prices will be: Admission 75 cents; secured seats in parquet and parquet circle, $1; family circle, 35 cents.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the unprecedented enthusiasm and delight with which

MR. J. S. CLARKE

is nightly received in his great comic characters of Major de Boots and Cousin Joe, by crowded and brilliant audiences. The opening performances will be repeated every night until further notice.

THIS EVENING will be presented, for the SIXTEENTH time, Sterling Coyne's great comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and Buckstone's farce of
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

Mr. J. S. Clarke..........as..........Major De Boots
Mr. J. S. Clarke..........as..........Cousin Joe

supported by Mesdames Chanfrau, Sedley Brown, Misses Mary Carr, Chester, Prestige; Messrs. C. Walcot, Jr. A. H. Davenport, Parkes, Williams, &c.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 5, the prices of admission will be: Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 30 cents.

WALLACK'S.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged for the ensuing Fall and Winter season, are requested to assemble on the stage on

TUESDAY, Sept. 6,

at 11 o'clock A. M. A punctual attendance is desired.

LESTER WALLACK, Stage Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine-shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 66 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

AUCTION SALE AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

By order of Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, United States Navy, Commandant of the New-York Navy-Yard, I shall offer for sale, at public auction, at said yard, on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock M.:

500 barrels spirits turpentine.
10,000 pounds of canvas shippings.
A lot of scrap leather.
1 small engine.
1 horizontal boiler.
4 upright boilers.
A lot of scrap pattern lumber.
A lot of hard coal cinders.
1 lot of iron boats.
Several condemned wood boats.

Twenty per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at time of sale, and ten days will be allowed to remove the goods from the yard, and if not so removed, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government. All payments to be made in Government currency, and before the goods are removed from the yard.

D. D. T. MARSHALL,
United States Navy Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, August, 1864.

J. E. HALSEY & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

By H. J. JORDON & CO.,
United States Horse and Carriage Auction Mart,
5th-av., corner of 44th-st.,
SATURDAY, Sept 3, at 3 P. M., precisely.

A variety of useful horses, carriages, buggies, harness, saddles, &c., now on view. Cash advances without extra charge. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

H. J. JORDON & CO., Proprietors.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART,

5TH-AV., COR. 44TH-ST.

The proprietors beg leave to inform the public that sales take place by auction on each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY throughout the year, and no jobbing or dealing upon the part of any one connected with the establishment will, under any circumstances, be allowed.

Horses, carriages and harness intended for WEDNESDAY'S sale should be sent in on the preceding Saturday, but will be received until 6 P. M. on Monday. Those intended for SATURDAY'S sale should be sent in on the Wednesday preceding said sales day, but will be received until 6 P. M. on Thursday. SATURDAY, Sept. 3, a splendid assortment of horses, carriages, harness, saddles, &c., now on view. Cash advances without extra charge.

H. J. JORDON & CO., Proprietors.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

TOBACCO AND COTTON.—BY ORDER OF the United States Treasury Department, BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 6, at 11 o'clock, in front of store No. 109 Wall-st.:
TOBACCO—100 boxes Tobacco.
ALSO,
at 12 o'clock, in front of store,
COTTON—17 bales Cotton.

J. G. SALHINGER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Bowery.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. G. SALHINGER WILL sell at public auction, on FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 2, at 10½ o'clock, one large double-door Herring's safe, one do. smaller, large velvet carpet, nearly new, clocks, pictures, trunks of clothing, and various other articles. By order of
J. H. TRAPP,
Attorney for Mortgagee, No. 336 Broadway.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

BY M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, PHILADELPHIA.—Peremptory sale at Philadelphia Exchange, Sept. 13, 1864, of a tract of 532 acres Anthracite Coal land, on the Mine Hill Railway, Schuylkill County, Penn. For Maps, &c., apply to LATHROP & WAINWRIGHT, No. 43 Wall-st., N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

DENTISTRY.

DR. COLTON.

DR. COLTON has returned from his Summer vacation, and will administer the gas in person. It never fails. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
Stage Manager..........J. H. SELWYN.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD respectfully announces the opening of her Theatre, for the Fall and Winter season, on
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, 1864,

During the recess numerous alterations and improvements have been effected, both on the stage and in the auditorium, which it is hoped will both add to the comfort of the patrons of this establishment and enable the management to produce every play in a manner surpassing its most successful efforts last season, and fully deserving public appreciation and approval.

THE COMPANY,
in addition to
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
has been selected with every care and with every endeavor to meet the requirements of the specialties of this Theatre, and comprise, in addition to many established favorites, [illegible] have the honor of appearing for the first [illegible] New-York [illegible] namely:

Miss Henri[illegible]	Mrs. G. H. Gilbert,
Miss Eliza [illegible]	[illegible]
Miss Amilie [illegible]	Miss [illegible] Cowan,
Miss Corilla [illegible]	[illegible]
Miss Gilm[illegible]	[illegible]
Mr. J. K. Mortimer,	Mr. J. H. [illegible]
Mr. W. Holston,	Mr. W. Davidge,
Mr. E. Lamb,	Mr. B. T. Ringold,
Mr. Thos. J. Hind,	[illegible]
Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Jr.,	Mr. T. B. Berry,
Mr. A. Odell,	Mr. C. H. Rockwell,
	Mr. Peck.

Prompter..........Mr. G. H. Gilbert.

THE ORCHESTRA
under the direction of the popular conductor
THOMAS BAKER.
The Scenic Department by the talented artist
JAMES E. HAYES.

Machinist	Mr. W. Sanders
Properties	Mr. W. Henry
Gas	Mr. M. O'Brien

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5.

The performance will commence with (for the first time) the comic drama, by H. T. Craven, Esq., entitled
MIRIAM'S CRIME.

Miriam	Miss Henrietta Irving
Mrs. Raby	Miss Amilie Harris
Bernard Reynolds	Mr. B. T. Ringold
(His first appearance at this Theatre.)	
Huffin	Mr. Thos. J. Hind
(His first appearance at this Theatre.)	
Scumley	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
James	Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Jr
Biles	Mr. W. Holston

Of the Theatres Royal, Drury Lane and Lyceum, London—his first appearance in America.

After which,
MRS. JOHN WOOD
will make her first appearance this season as the
COUNTESS DE L'ESPALIER
in the elegant Comedietta entitled
THE COMICAL COUNTESS.

Mr. J. K. Mortimer	as	The Chevalier de Vilbrac
Mr. J. H. Stoddart	as	The Baron de Bergence
Pierre	by	Mr. A. Odell

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquet, 75 cents; Balcony Chairs and Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 30 cents; Private Boxes, $5, $8 and $10 each.

The Box Office is now open daily from 9 till 4 o'clock, where seats can be secured

Doors open at 7¼; performances commence at 7¾.

In active preparation, an entirely new dramatization of Charles Dickens' celebrated novel of
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT,
adapted expressly for this Theatre by a gentleman of New-York.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.
Manager..........GEORGE WOOD
SPLENDID TRIUMPH
of the inimitable Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
as
THE HENPECKED HUSBAND,
in Buckstone's very laughable comedy
MARRIED LIFE,
and in his unapproachably just personation of
THE GARRALOUS DOWN-EAST FARMER,
in the interesting American Drama of
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER,
universally pronounced by all who have witnessed it, one of
THE GREATEST OF COMIC CREATIONS.
NEW SCENERY, NEW APPOINTMENTS,
and
A BRILLIANT NEW COMPANY.

VICTORIA REGIA, THE GIANT WATER LILIES OF THE TROPIC ZONE, never yet on exhibition in this country, now in full blossom, with large and beautiful constructed leaves, 18 feet in circumference, open for exhibition, for only a short time, daily, from 7 A. M. till sunset, in the large Victoria Glass-house, at West 59th st., near the corner of 8th-av., junction of Broadway and Central Park.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

E. BALLCKE, Proprietor.
H. MARTIN, Manager.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

BRADBURY'S

GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 34 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able
TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

GAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $110 to $600 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. [illegible] Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $95, and $160; with pedals, $225 to $600. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

FINE ARTS.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

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PERSONAL.

MISS ELIZA BURRIS.—YOUR BROTHER, Hurley Curtis, wishes to receive your address at the office of the New-York [illegible]

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Our Forces on the Offensive—Early Retreating.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, NEAR CHARLESTOWN, Va., Monday, Aug. 29, 1864.

During the past few days Gen. SHERIDAN'S policy seemed to be on the offensive, for no less than four heavy reconnoissances were sent out; two on the left, with one on the right, by the infantry, assisted by a small force of cavalry, and one toward Shepherdstown by the cavalry alone. These repeated forays on the enemy's lines at last were rewarded by the fact having been satisfactorily ascertained that EARLY had at last taken up his line of retreat. But in what precise direction it was at first impossible to say.

But enough had been learned to determine Gen. SHERIDAN on advancing, and orders were issued late Saturday evening for the army to be ready to move by daylight. About 7 o'clock the entire force got into motion, moving out from behind their formidable breastworks in columns of brigades by the right flank, each corps preserving its relative position in the line of battle. As I stood on the commanding heights just abandoned by our troops, and witnessed the splendid spectacle spread out at my feet, I could not but remember those magnificent lines of SHAKESPEARE'S describing "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war."

Glorious, indeed, was the scene yesterday as the Army of Western Virginia slowly swept on toward the village of Charlestown. Before the advancing columns, a cloud of skirmishers moved out in a long, pencil-like line, now and then a single shot snapping like a whip, and again a running fire skipping along the line like a wave, as glimpses were gained of small bodies of the enemy. Behind, the corps swept on, in glittering columns, the dark masses appearing and disappearing as they followed the undulations of the country; and between them the different batteries of artillery slowly advanced, their measured pace evincing a deliberation in perfect keeping with the apparent dignity of the arm. Slowly, but steadily, they advanced.

The cavalry, who have laid for some days past in a more advanced position than the main bulk of the army, in the direction of Shepherdstown, wheeled rapidly out from the right on to our immediate front, and speedily took up their appointed place in our extreme advance. Rapid artillery firing could now be heard, and a faint and distant cheer came floating over the woods, as some body of cavalry pushed on in a charge. On, on, our troops pressed, now passing the long line of "rail-pens" of the rebel skirmishers, and again pushing by the lunettes of their artillery, and at last the miserable and hasty line of breastworks the rebels had thrown up for their infantry. It was evident they were only intended as a blind, not for protection.

It was nearly ten o'clock when the Nineteenth Corps (holding the centre) passed through the dusty streets of Charlestown, and the army pushed on until they reached their old line of battle, during the recent engagement a week before. The Sixth Corps, Gen. WRIGHT, held the right, the Nineteenth Corps, Gen. EMORY, the centre, and Gen. COOK'S command the left. The army was then formed in line of battle, and awaited the result of the cavalry advance. At dusk it appeared to be favorable, for orders were received for everything to be ready for an advance at daylight this morning. With this idea we all lay down to sleep.

Daylight had scarcely broke when the bugles began ringing out the *reveille*, and the army set itself to get ready for the road. Breakfast over, we lay stretched on the grass beneath the trees, waiting to hear the bugles sound the "forward." But hour after hour, slipped away, until nearly ten o'clock, when most of us were suddenly awakened from our little cat-naps by the sound of artillery.

On the Martinsburgh pike, near Smithfield, and some six miles beyond Charlestown our cavalry encountered the enemy, driving in his skirmishers. A running fight now ensued between our cavalry and the rebels, resulting finally in our cavalry being compelled to fall back before a heavy column of infantry. The artillery firing was both sharp and rapid, and I understand that the fighting was very desperate on the part of the rebels, they being evidentally determined to resist any further progress of our army in that direction for to-day at least. The loss in Gen. TORBETT'S command is not very great—not more than is usual in such skirmishes. I did not learn of any casualties of note, except that of Dr. TOLINSIN, of Gen. MERRITT'S Staff, who was wounded by a sharpshooter, and feared to be mortally injured.

Our cavalry disputed every inch of the ground, but they were unable to cope with the superior force of infantry brought to bear against them, so they fell back at last upon our main body, and the First and Third Divisions of the Sixth Corps were ordered out to their support, and to cover their retreat, should that be found necessary. But our hopes for a fight were baulked by the enemy retiring as soon as they found themselves face to face to our infantry. Gen. TORBETT immediately retraced his steps, and at last accounts was in full pursuit of their rear-guard.

The three corps comprising the main body of the army are now (9 o'clock P. M.) busily engaged in throwing up breastworks, in preparation for to-morrow's operations, should they result in an engagement, although that is scarcely probable. Our line is formed in echelon, by division from right to left, with a view to changing front to the left, covering Harper's Ferry from a flanking attack in that direction, and as I write, the dull sound of the pick and shovel, mingled with the ringing blows of the axe and the crashing fall of trees, can be heard in the night-air, telling of fieldworks and abattis and rifle-pits, while supply-wagons tumble up and down on the fields, going to their respective commands to issue two days' more rations, when they are to fall back to the Ferry for safety. The army of Western Virginia is now stripping for a fight, and it only depends upon the disposition of the enemy whether we are to be gratified.

It is apparent that this army is not a fighting force, at least not an attacking body. If EARLY sees fit to attack us on ground of our choosing, he will get all the fight he wants, but if he chooses to fall back up the Valley, only occasionally turning to drive our cavalry back upon our main force, why all we will do will be to follow him carefully and cautiously, worrying him as much as possible. The truth is, I suspect, that Gen. SHERIDAN has not *quite* enough men to cope successfully with EARLY. I know that I have maintained heretofore that we had a force strong enough to whip any army that could be brought against us in a fair fight, and I say so still, but that is the very trouble. The rebels, unless compelled, will not risk a battle on equal terms. They always retrograde and fall back until they gain a position that gives them all the advantage.

I suppose the Army of Western Virginia will take up its line of march to-morrow, for I do not expect that any considerable force will be found in our front at daylight. Doubtless EARLY will gain his favorite thoroughfare, the Martinsburgh and Winchester pike, to-night, and probably will succeed in reaching the latter city to-morrow. He may make a stand there, but it is improbable. This army is in the best of trim and anxious for a fight, and the utmost confidence is expressed in Gen. SHERIDAN.

G. F. W.

POSTSCRIPT.—Aug. 30, 8 A. M.—Everything quiet this morning. Not a shot has been heard as yet. These lines are written within thirty yards of the line of battle, which is patiently awaiting orders. The move may not take place to-day either.

G. F. W.

The Retreat of Early—Rebel Failures in the Valley and Elsewhere—An Escaped Prisoner's Account of the Condition of the Rebel Army—What the Rebels Say About Gen. Grant.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD NEAR CHARLESTOWN, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1864.

EARLY FALLING BACK.

Nothing has yet been definitely ascertained regarding the ultimate intentions of the rebel Commander, but enough has been gleaned from amongst the multiplicity of rumors and items of news brought in by the various scouts, to satisfy us that EARLY has at last concluded to fall back, up the valley, on Richmond. The clouds of dust daily to be seen rising along the base of the mountains, betoken that his trains are rapidly proceeding in the direction of Winchester and Strasburgh; and it is believed that his main force is at least as far as the first mentioned place already.

FAILURES OF THE REBELS.

As I have often before stated, the main objects of the rebels, during the recent operations in the Valley of the Shenandoah, have most miserably failed. GRANT has not by any means released his grasp of the situation at Petersburgh. On the contrary, he has made renewed efforts and gained fresh advantages, until he now holds successfully the very key to the rebel position. Again, EARLY has been unable to gather in any considerable stores of grain or other supplies, with which to feed his famishing army. On the contrary, I have good reason to believe that his plunder has made but a very sorry account, and his trains, I am confident, will exhibit "but a beggarly show of empty" wagons; and his men are worn out and almost starving.

AN INSIDE VIEW.

I have had to-day a long conversation with a young man belonging to the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was taken prisoner at the battle of the 21st August, near Summit Point, and who was fortunate enough to escape yesterday from his captors. He tells a very interesting and quite probable story, and his account agrees with others that I have heard, regarding the condition of the forces under EARLY. It appears that they have been keeping all their prisoners with them, and have compelled them to march backwards and forwards, wherever the rebel army went. This young man was completely worn out from long and unaccustomed foot marches, and from the absence of proper food; and I am glad that he has been granted a furlough to enable him to recover his health.

THE REBEL COMMISSARIAT.

My informant says that ever since he was in the hands of the enemy, (a week,) the only rations he saw any one have were beef and wheat flour, and that very little salt was obtainable, frequently even none. On being asked how the rebel soldiers seemed to relish such diet, he replied that they were much dissatisfied at not being allowed to cross over into Maryland, where they thought they would fare much better. But it appeared that they had a wholesome fear of Gen. SHERIDAN, and resorted to gross abuse of the Commander of our forces, to hide their dread of him. On being asked why they abused him, they replied that it was because when they offered him battle he declined, and forgetting with the same ease so often found among the Southern people, that they never turned to fight except at an immense advantage, and on strong strategic positions. When reminded that they were as backward in attacking SHERIDAN when he turned to fight, they were ready with the reply that it would make them look like fools to fight at a disadvantage. Cool, was it not?

REBEL INCONSISTENCY.

This is the same old story. Give them all the advantage, let them have the choice of position, allow them time to intrench and build snares and death-pits for our columns, show them all sorts of courtesy, and when they get everything arranged to their mind, why "come on and let us beat you." Even then, if they get whipped, they are dissatisfied, and complain of our want of chivalry. When the history of this war comes to be written, the historian will be at a loss for words to properly portray the conduct of the Southern people during the contest now fast approaching its end. No scheme is too mean for them, if it is only successful, and then it speedily becomes chivalrous. No action is too cowardly if it only gains an end, and then it assumes a new aspect, and you find that the Southern people are all brave. To make raids and burn towns is all very well if done by rebels, but it is against the laws of civilized warfare for national cavalry to destroy anything pertaining to rebeldom.

APPEARANCE OF THE REBEL ARMY.

The men all appear haggard, worn and tired out. This young man says that he never believed stories before about the wretched state of the Confederate soldiers, but he must acknowledge that the force under EARLY are suffering terribly. Their horses are also in terrible condition, and their wagons in pitiable plight. A portion of FITZHUGH LEE'S cavalry had very good horses, but the majority exhibited the traces of severe hardships and want of proper forage. He considered it fortunate for the rebels that their supply trains—some 400 wagons—were almost empty, for he did not consider the animals capable of hauling very heavy loads. Shoes, too, were in great demand, and many were barefoot. Clothing did not seem to be in any great need, although it was evident that a change of underclothing would tend somewhat to the comfort of the rebel troops.

THE REBELS TIRING OUT.

On inquiry I learned that he had conversed frequently with his guard and others, and the general tone was that the people were tired with the war, and wished it over. As a matter of course opinions differed regarding the ultimate cause of peace, and although apparently stoutly maintaining their own invincibility, still they seemed very much exercised to hear the universal testimony among the prisoners that they believed Mr. LINCOLN would be reëlected. When asked what they intended doing in case Mr. LINCOLN was reëlected to the Presidential chair, they laughed uneasily and muttered something about waiting to see if he was, first.

THEIR OPINION REGARDING GRANT.

Whenever Gen. GRANT'S name was mentioned they generally broke out in a torrent of invective that would sound very flattering to his ears, no doubt, could he hear them. "He was no General," "did not know how to fight fair" (!) and "if he was ever caught, wouldn't they hang him." The Lieutenant-General seemed to make them very cross at all times, and our men in their hands were not slow to find it out, and were continually plagueing them about his victories in the past, and his capture of Richmond in prospective. They generally acknowledged that the recent movement on the Weldon road by the Army of the Potomac was a very serious affair for them, and presumed that EARLY would soon be compelled to reinforce LEE.

G. F. W.

The Advance—The Cavalry Fight.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Monday, Aug. 29, 1864.

The new movement up the valley commenced yesterday morning. It appears that the enemy's main force retired on Friday night. The fact was immediately discovered, and taken advantage of. The movement to this place has been made without material opposition. During the march yesterday much information was obtained as to the importance of the cavalry fight on Thursday last. It is now known that that fight prevented EARLY from crossing the Potomac. In that fight Gen. GORDON was slightly wounded; and CARTER, after he was cut off and compelled to fall back through Shepherdstown, killed and wounded at the crossing no less than four field and six or eight other officers. The rebel prisoners say that they do not desire to fight our cavalry again.

E. A. PAUL.

WORKERS IN WOOD.

Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

MUNICIPAL REFORM DEMANDED

Speeches by Messrs. Wittenberg, Poer, Simon and Others.

Last evening Cooper Institute was again filled with the workingmen of New-York who came forward to express their dissatisfaction with the present management of our City Government, and to take action which would secure a reform. Early in the evening the men commenced to assemble, and by 8 o'clock the hall was well filled with the sunburned, strong-armed, hardy sons of toil, who, knowing their might and feeling their wrongs, were determined to right them. The speakers were men from their own ranks, and their strong, sensible and eloquent speeches were most enthusiastically received. Every mention of the Citizens' Association and its objects was loudly applauded. GRAFULLA'S Seventh Regiment band discoursed some excellent music. The whole audience seemed to enter fully into the spirit of the meeting, and it was in every sense a decided success.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, the meeting was called to order, and Mr. H. C. WITTENBERG was unanimously elected President. He said he could truly and sincerely say that when he entered the hall, he expected no such honor, but as it had been thrust upon him, he would do the best he could. He then asked the audience to nominate their Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, when the following gentlemen were nominated, and on motion, unanimously elected:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

A. Fowler, Jacob Simon, A. Hamilton, Fred. Germann, Isaac Cole, Christian Metzger, Louis Gelinck, Warren Hale, Albert Bentel, Francis Hayek, John A. Denniston, John Rae, P. Spanger, P. Maguire, S. B. Wilson, Robert Donaghy, L. Bocco, John Kanze, Samuel Cool, John Banman, N. K. Harris, L. H. Vanderwerker, Jas. Titus, John M. Wemmis, Henry Spence, Julius Scott, Jr., Peter Hanck, Ed. Kunst, Joseph Trabersimer.

SECRETARIES.

George C. Needham, J. Biokerby, A. F. Tryon, M. Rothman, Matthew Daly, Valentine Wittenby, George Muller, John Bank, C. Miller, W. Morgan, John Harrer, Fred. Kirschner, Geo. Eckhardt, James Stevens, C. F. Secor, John Gribbon, A. Abel, L. H. Raymond, John A. Tackerberry, P. Kelly.

The President announced the elections, and said:

GENTLEMEN: It seems I have been selected to set this ball in motion, and I hope it won't stop until it wakes up every Rip Van Winkle sleeper of ten years among you to do his whole duty in this great cause, which, if successful, will bring joy to ten thousand workingmen. You have met to-night to coöperate with the Citizens' Association, and if you stand by them, they will stand by you. I have examined into this Association closely, and if any one thinks it is a mushroom affair, he is greatly mistaken. It is on a strong foundation, and it is for you to say whether this City shall be governed any longer as it has been for the past ten years. He cited the actions of the carpenter of Rouen as an example of what workingmen could do, and urged the workingmen of the present day to stand as firmly to their line of duty.

The following preamble and set of resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is necessary to the preservation of public liberty, the conservation and increase of the civic wealth, the maintenance of the health and comfort of the people, and the complete and rightful enjoyment of all the chartered privileges of our City, that its offices should be filled by honest, faithful and competent men; and,

Whereas, In lieu of such incumbents, the said offices are held by unqualified and faithless men, who, having purchased their election, undermine our freedom, squander our resources, neglect the public business, and permit our noble City to become a filthy centre of pestilence and death.

Whereas, So far from having even the poor consolation that, with these disadvantages might be combined a saving of the public means, we know that we are annually paying a City and county tax, a fraction of which, if well and honestly applied, would be amply sufficient to preserve order, cleanliness and good government—improve, beautify and enrich our City.

Whereas, We, as citizens of New-York, are ashamed that at the present time, disgrace should attach to the holding of public offices of trust, the filling of which in the days of old was considered an honor; and,

Whereas, Each year we are swindled out of millions of dollars to support and enrich a class of so-called politicians, who not only produce nothing to increase the wealth of society, but actually hinder and retard its prosperity, and the interests of capital and labor alike suffer from the effects of such misrule; therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially unite with all who are willing to aid in substituting honest and capable for corrupt and incapable municipal office-holders, and we believe that all classes of society may heartily unite upon this broad platform.

Resolved, That we make no vague and general charge of unfaithfulness and corruption on the part of our City authorities, but we bring the specific and abundantly sustained allegation that these officials deny to the people the convenience and pecuniary advantages of public markets in proper localities, where the producer and consumer may meet, and offer and buy cheap and fresh food. We charge upon these officials ten thousand presentable deaths every year, and an amount of sickness and suffering beyond computation, growing out of filthy streets, choked sewers, overcrowded tenements, &c. We charge that the waste and fraud of these men have entailed a tax equal to $75 a year upon every workingman with a wife and three children; and we charge that for all this burden of taxation, neglect and injury, we receive no return other than the prospect of continued and aggravated abuses.

Resolved, That the time has come when duty to ourselves, our families and our fellow-citizens, calls loudly upon us to shake from our limbs the debasing chain of party despotism, by which we have been bound, and arise in the native dignity of workingmen, to assert and maintain the equal right to participate in forming and executing the laws by which we are governed.

Resolved, That we heartily respond to the principles contained in the platform of the Citizens' Association, and rejoice in the opportunity now afforded us of pledging to them our unanimous and enthusiastic support, and that we do hereby enroll ourselves as members thereof.

The President then introduced, as the first speaker of the evening, Mr. POER, a faithful and honest advocate of the workingman.

MR. POER

said: FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have given much of my attention during my life to the best interests of the workingman, and I am free to confess that up to the present time I have never known anything started in society on as solid a basis, and to be as substantial in its parts, as this organization which is known as the Citizens' Association. I have moved in political parties for twenty years, and always with a view to do something for my own class in society, and have found always that politicians courted the favor and votes of the hard-fisted mechanics, by making invidious distinctions in society, and persuading the poor man that capital and wealth were his enemies, and they have pursued that course for years. Men who never work, who live sumptuously, who dress elegantly, who use every luxury the world affords, whose pockets are always lined with greenbacks, who never dig a ditch, build a house, or do anything else that is useful, these men, these politicians, have tried to tell you that the rich man is the enemy of the poor man. This may be the case somewhere else, but the Citizens' Association is a point blank contradiction of this assertion here. The world possesses no such association of men of wealth, respectability and independence, who have been looking on for years at the slimy politicians who have been using the best energies of this City, and they have seen no hopes except through the workingmen. They have now come together, and they say: "If we can organize these workingmen, who live honestly and pay their debts, and can induce them to select and elect honest men, from among themselves, for all the offices, from the Mayor down to the night scavenger, we will pay the bills." That, gentlemen, is the Citizens' Association. [Cheers.] And, my friends, if they don't succeed, though I think they will, they will at least have dissipated forever the idea that wealth and aristocracy was the enemy of the workingman. Why, there can be nothing done without means; the poor workingman's child has almost to sharpen its teeth on the side-walk to pick the bare bone because they are poor, and these politicians have stolen your money from you. Now the Citizens' Association proposes to work with the workingmen and give them a chance to work for themselves. [Applause.] All these people in Tammany Hall and Republican Headquarters and Pewter Mug, and other politicians, who try to look wise and make you and I believe they are great statesmen; those fellows who live without work I mean, they are getting shaky. These meetings at Cooper Institute are disturbing their dreams, and they don't like them at all. When you meet any of these politicians in the street, and say to them "Citizens' Association," they open their eyes as big as saucers, and don't know what it means, but they soon will know. These politicians are talking to you of new markets, sewerage and all sorts of improvements, and it comes up every year just before election, and what has ever come of it? You and I have voted the straight party ticket for years and have not dared to vote any other because our politicians would not let us. Look at Washington Market. Oh the shame that the illustrious name of WASHINGTON should be blistered with such a filthy pestilence and nuisance. Why, the Japanese thought they were going through the Dismal Swamps when BOOLE led them through Washington Market. Now I want to speak a word to the politicians who are here to-night, and I see them here in very respectable numbers. You are standing on an earthquake; you have been weighed and found wanting, and we'll sink you now even in the filth of Washington Market. I believe there is logic in all things, and if men will pay $700 for a situation which is worth only $300, then, gentlemen, there must be something rotten in New-York. Now, the time is coming when you must organize; stand up to your guns and work and walk up to the ballot-box and cast your ballot for honest, unsophisticated workingmen. Mr. POER continued his remarks for some time, and was at the close heartily cheered.

Mr. JACOB SIMON then addressed his German fellow-citizens in their own language, said he was a workingman, was proud of it, spoke of the sanitary condition of the City, especially that portion of it where the industrial classes were obliged to live, and called upon all to unite in the good work, without regard to nationality.

He was followed by Messrs. HAWARD, LINK, ROBERT C. CROWE, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Draft.

The following circular has been issued by Brig.-Gen. HAYS:

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL AND SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER SERVICE S. D. OF N. Y., NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 79.—The following instructions from the Provost-Marshal-General are communicated for the information of the Provost-Marshals in this division, who are instructed to make every arrangement for carrying them into effect.

In the coming draft try and have the drawings made and notices served in such a way as to give the board a hundred and twenty men for examination each day, and let the board have their preparations made for disposing of that number.

As the number who will fail to report and the number of substitutes cannot be foretold by the Boards, I am aware that they can only be approximate to a strict execution of the above order; but I wish them to exercise their best judgment in making arrangements to come as near as possible to effecting the object proposed.

That the examination may commence as soon as possible after the draft is ordered, it may be well to notify first those in the sub-districts most convenient to Headquarters, and require them to report in, say three, four or five days.

By command of Brig.-Gen. HAYS.

C. C. CRAM, A. A. Adjt.-Gen.

Military.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 28.—Co. H, Capt. TURNER, is hereby ordered to parade on Friday, Sept. 2, as funeral escort to the remains of the late Capt. McCORMICK, of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., who died in the service of his country, at Elmira.

The company will assemble at the Armory, in fatigue uniform, with the usual badge of mourning, at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely.

The Band will report to Capt. TURNER, at the Armory, at 1 o'clock. By order of

BENJAMIN L. TRAFFORD,
Colonel Comdg. 71st Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
JOHN R. LIVERMORE, Adjutant.

EDWARD KIRKLAND, Sergeant Major.

"H" COMPANY ORDER.—The foregoing Special Order is hereby promulgated. In accordance therewith, the members of Co. H are ordered to assemble in uniform as therein ordered, at the Armory, at 1 o'clock precisely.

Members of the regiment generally are invited to join with the company. By order of

HENRY W. TURNER, Captain.

JOHN C. HOWLETT, O. S.

[Advertisement.]

The gentlemen of New-York (if they call there) will thank us for informing them that the new furnishing store, No. 505 Broadway, certainly surpasses anything of the kind in this City.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

In new styles and in great variety, at the manufactory, No. 418 Broome-st., near Broadway.

M. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Yazoo, from New-Orleans—Mrs. E. F. Dentzell, W. W. Washburne, J. Esperd, Mrs. A. Embry and infant, C. N. Case, lady and infant, S. Keiffer, J. Keiffer, N. Schrnol, Chas. Fournier, A. Hill, T. J. McKay, D. Carriere, J. H. Wise, C. Newman, E. W. Sprague, Favre Nicolin, Wm. H. Allen, Isadore Newman, Mr. Rapelier, Wm. McCracken, Mr. Bobach, J. B. Stanton, J. Chalaron, Geo. B. Waldron and lady, Mrs. M. Thompson, Mrs. A. Potter, Mrs. A. B. Cramb, J. P. St. Cyr, C. R. St. Cyr, Alfred Dolhonde, E. G. Gottschalk, John H. Kinyon, J. B. Shannon, lady, 5 children and nurse, S. Morse, Todd, Mrs. M. G. Knowa, Hugh Allison, Mrs. F. Scharenberger, Chas. Barth and lady, Mrs. Twohey, S. D. Wenderer, Mr. Page, Capt. J. C. Nichol, and others.

In bark Winona, from Marseilles—Mrs. Lucy B. Haywood and daughter, Henry Gallop.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 28 | Sun sets.... 6 32 | Moon sets... 6 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 20 | Gov. Island.. 9 09 | Hell Gate...10 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Emily B. Louder, Winchester, New-Orleans, Ludlam, Heineken & Co.; Havana, Greene, Havana, T. Ascensio & Co.

Ship Industry, Linnell, Liverpool, C. L. Wright.

Barks Olympia, (Br.,) Jopp, Glasgow, C. J. & F. W. Coggill; Edwin, Lindsay, Hamburg, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Sea Mew, Godfrey, Boston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; International, (Hol.,) Atkinson, Curacoa, Theo. Foulke.

Brigs C. C. Van Horn, (Br.,) Merriman, Parrsboro, N. S., A. Smithers & Co.; Marco Polo, (Br.,) Roberts, Marseilles, Baetjer & De Vertu; Chimborazo, Warren, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Avondale, Hix, Portsmouth, N. H.; John Butler, (Br.,) Knowles, Matamoras, Smith & Dunning; Ideal, (Br.,) Bearyie, St. John, N. F., Geo. F. Bulley; Ceylon, (Br.,) Hensen, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolff; Sharon, (Br.,) Smith, Matamoras, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Ospray, (Br.,) Reid, Matamoras, E. A. Hussey & Co.

Schooners Rival, Buxton, Stamford; Quickstep, Wilkes, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; W. D. Pettis, Porter, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; C. H. Van Name, Bush, Norfolk; Amanda Jane, (Br.,) Dalrymple, St. Johns, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Flash, (Br.,) Thorp, Matamoras, E. A. Hussey & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, New-Orleans Aug. 24, with mails, mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co. Passed in the river, bound up, U. S. Navy dispatch steamer Tennessee and gunboat Bienville, with the prisoners from Fort Morgan. The U. S. transport McClellan. Left New-Orleans at 3 A. M. of the 24th for New-York, via Mobile. Aug. 26, at 3 P. M., 50 miles N. W. from Tortugas, exchanged signals with steamship Evening Star, for New-Orleans. Aug. 27, at 11 A. M., exchanged signals with a brig bound N., showing a private signal, blue and red ground, and white letter D. in the centre; have had strong head winds most of the passage.

U. S. steam transport McClellan, Gray, New-Orleans 24th, via Mobile, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer City of Port-au-Prince, (Br.,) Mulligan, Boston, to R. Murray, Jr.; will load for Port-au-Prince.

Steamer Gen. Sedgwick, Sharkey, New-Haven, with troops for Fortress Monroe, and proceeded.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Kingfisher, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. to C. H. Hoagland.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool July 19, with mdse. and 400 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. July 29, lat. 51 06, lon. 15 30, signalized ship Ellwood Walter, bound W.

Ship Lorely, (Hanov.,) Schenk, Liverpool 36 ds., with mdse. to Walsh & Carver. Aug. 27, lat. 40 40, lon. 67 30, spoke steamship City of Limerick, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Adelaide, Cutting, Liverpool July 27, with mdse. and 825 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Winona, (of Gibraltar,) Fickett, Marseilles July 2, passed Gibraltar 19th, with mdse. to Peck & Church.

Brig Paul & Marie, (Pruss.,) Kempf, Bordeaux 74 ds., with wine, brandy, etc., to Funch, Meineke & Wendt. Had some very heavy weather; lost boat, stove bulwarks, etc.

Brig Juliet C. Clark, White, Cow Bay, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to Simpson & Clapp. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Georgiana F. Geery, Conklin, Boston 10 ds., with Government stores to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Brig Vigilant, (Fr.,) Schorgue, Antwerp 54 ds., with mdse. to Holmboe & Balchen.

Brig Tornado, Dodge, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Wm. Bement, Penny, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Gifford, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Telegraph, (Br.,) Shaw, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Fanny Keating, (of Quincy Point,) Rich, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Dresden, Davis, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with spiles to Peck & Church.

Schr. Four Brothers, (Br.,) Bizard, St. John, N. B., 15 ds., with lumber to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Crusoe, Keller, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. B. Taipu, Cathcart, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Boundary, Young, Machias 6 ds., with laths to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Abaco, Pendleton, St. John, N. B., 21 ds., with lumber to R. W. Davis & Co.

Schr. Mayflower, Henderson, Joggins, N. S., 14 ds., via Newport, with lumber to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. W. H. Mitchell, Eaton, Shulee 12 ds., with spiles to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Alida, Cummings, Boston.
Schr. Ellen, Rodman, Bulmer, New-Bedford.
Schr. E. C. Johnson, Gage, Providence.
Schr. H. P. Dunton, Jameson, Newport.
Schr. G. L., Lovell, Boston.
Schr. Flyaway, ——, Providence.
Schr. E. Flower, Fletcher, Hartford.
Schr. Empire, Kelly, Boston.
Schr. Marcia, Monroe, Fall River.
Schr. Sisters, Thompson, Stratsburgh, with coal.
Schr. Helen, Carll, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Fanny Morse, Davis, Fall River.
Schr. Clarissa, Turner, Norwich.
Schr. John Oliver, Johnson, New-Bedford.
Schr. Mary Emily, Lowell, Gloucester.
Schr. Geo. W. Cummings, Bovet, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Copia, West, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Bengal, Gott, Rockland.
Schr. Trade Wind, ——, Saco, with heading.
Schr. S. J. Vaughan, Vaughan, Boston.
Schr. Fountain, Davis, Fall River.
Schr. James S. Gorham, Smith, Dighton.
Schr. Island Home, Allen, Plymouth.
Schr. Carrie Wells, Brown, New-Bedford.
Schr. Jacob Raymond, Baldwin, Providence.
Schr. Oregon, Pratt, Providence.
Schr. Wm. Collyer, Taylor, Providence.
Schr. E. J. Mussell, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Ocean Belle, Beal, New-Haven.
Schr. Zulma, Dobson, New-Haven.
Schr. Kate Thomas, Preston, Poughkeepsie.
Schr. J. B. Darling, Baxter, Providence.
Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, New-London.
Schr. Mary Natt, Bliven, New-London, for Rondout.
Schr. James Tilden, Davis, Providence.
Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Keene, Bangor 6 ds., lumber.
Schr. Entire, Kinnecor, Providence.
Schr. C. S. Hazard, Porterhouse, Hartford.
Schr. Ben. Brown, Ingraham, Warren.
Schr. Ada Ames, Ames, Willet's Point.
Schr. E. C. Dennison, Briggs, New-Bedford.
Schr. American Chief, Bessy, Boston.
Schr. O. F. Hawley, Hart, Greenport.
Schr. Hy. P. Drew, Clark, Black Rock.
Schr. John O. Ireland, Hutchings, Boston.
Schr. Granite, Kelly, Boston.
Schr. John R. Watson, Haines, Providence.
Schr. N. Shaler, Higley, Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. Washington, Havens, Providence.
Schr. Damon, Pitcher, Boston.
Schr. S. A. Mount, Young, Providence.
Schr. J. G. Collyer, Bostwick, Boston.
Schr. E. A. Stevens, Bradley, Boston.
Schr. T. W. Thorn, Sears, Providence.
Schr. J. M. Freeman, Ryder, Fall River.
Schr. Surprise, Barber, New-London.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Aug. 31—Steamers Liberty, Kedar, Saxon.
Ships Escort, Live Oak, Arcole.
Barks Mary Mord, P. C. Warwick, Elbe, Clara.
Brigs Mary E. Ladd, San Miguel.
Schooners C. A. Farnsworth, E. S. Watson, Rosalie.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. reported as the M. C. Bell, from Manzanilla, should have read "Horace E. Bell."

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Sept. 1—Arr. steamer Gen. Lyon, from New-York.

PORTLAND, Aug. 31—Sld. barge Wm. Roberts, (from Eastport) for New-York, in tow.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1—Arr. ship J. S. De Wolf, Liverpool; brig Annie E. Graelly, Matanzas.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay, Aug. 18, bark New-York, for New-York, to sail the same day; brig Torrent, for do. next day.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., Aug. 31, brig Ada, Card, from New-York.

Arr. at Halifax, Aug. 30, schr. Excelsior, Scott, from New-York.

THE
EAR
NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS, EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY
DR. HARTLEY,
NO. 497 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States, who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, Noise in the Head, and all disagreeable Discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed, where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treament to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

RAVENSWOOD, Aug. 5, 1863.

DR. HARTLEY—Dear Sir: I entered your office for mere "consultation" as to whether a total deafness in one ear, of twelve months' standing, and in the other of a month—both coming on suddenly, and impregnable to appliances of external blistering and internal washings and oilings—could, nevertheless, be cured. You examined them, and asked me to be seated for the solution.

The *actual hearing* followed the question of the *possible* in so short a space, and so kindly done withal, that I have just left your office a new man, filled with surprise, gratitude and awe. To me you explained the cause and process on natural principles. I cannot resist the temptation to spread your fame among the afflicted, that they may find the same joy of relief. I went to you deaf and disconsolate—I came away hearing perfectly.

I am, very respectfully and gratefully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES N. THOMPSON,
Formerly Missionary of A. B. C. F. Missions to Syria and the Holy Land.

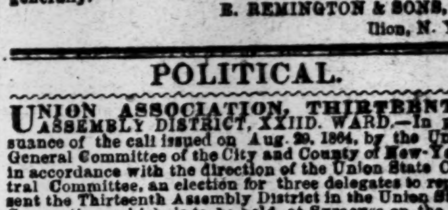
No charge for *consultation and examination*.

WILLCOX & GIBBS
Sewing Machine.

IT IS ENTIRELY NOISELESS.
A patented device prevents it being turned backward.
THE NEEDLE CANNOT BE SET WRONG.
It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1863.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES:
NEW-YORK—No. 508 Broadway.
BOSTON—No. 282 Washington-st.
PHILADELPHIA—No. 715 Chestnut-st.
CHICAGO—No. 133 Lake-st.
CINCINNATI—No. 70 West 4th-st.
LONDON—No. 135 Regent-st.
HAMBURG—No. 44 Hermann-st.
PARIS—No. 82 Boulevard de Sebastopol.
ST. PETERSBURGH—No. 15 Gorochovaya.
VIENNA—No. 9 Wildpretmarket.
BRUSSELS—No. 12 Rue Croisade.
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA—No. 292 Pitt-st.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVER.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other Pistol of the kind. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers. Sold by the Trade generally.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Ilion, N. Y.

POLITICAL.

UNION ASSOCIATION, THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, XXIID. WARD.—In pursuance of the call issued on Aug. 29, 1864, by the Union General Committee of the City and County of New-York, in accordance with the direction of the Union State Central Committee, an election for three delegates to represent the Thirteenth Assembly District in the Union State Convention, which is to be held at Syracuse on the 7th inst., will be held at the Broadway and 47th-st. Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2. Polls will be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, President.

HIRAM W. BARNEY, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

A regular meeting of this association will be held at their headquarters, XXIst Ward Union Reading Rooms, No. 435 4th-av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 2, 1864, at 8 o'clock.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

ROBERT P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (TWENTIETH WARD.)—In pursuance of the call of the General Committee, a special meeting of the Association will be held at Krom's Hall, No. 189 West 33d-st., FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the Union State Convention to be held at Syracuse, Sept. 7. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

ALEX. WILDER, President.

JOHN FERGUSON, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

GRAND MASS MEETING.
PRINTERS AND THE BOOK TRADE.
RALLY AT COOPER INSTITUTE
On SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 3.

To indorse the principles of "The Citizens' Association," and express your determination for a good City Government; honest and capable men in office; cheap markets, controlled by the farmers who sell and the consumer who buys; no middle-men; pure public schools; clean streets; a good Sanitary Board; well ventilated homes; workingmen for office, instead of political tricksters. Peter C. Baker, Esq., William Matthews, Esq., Moses T. Gale, Esq., Robert M. Poer, Esq., and others, from the Trades, will address the meeting in German and English.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Thomas Doyle, George McKibben, A. G. Cook, William Matthews, R. W. MacGowan, J. Van Guilder, A. G. Levy, J. C. Leatham, J. G. Powers, M. Fairchild, Clarence Green, Andrew Mitchell, C. T. Schondelmeier, Robert M. Poer, John Scott, Franklin Sargent, Thomas W. Goggin, Robert Beatty, W. P. Patten, Wm. S. Kane, M. Connelly, H. O'Hara, D. McKenzie, Thomas McCanlis, Wm. T. Boland, T. W. Mallory, and others.

The Seventh Regiment Band and a first-class Glee Club will enliven the occasion.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL commence on Sept. 15, at rooms on the northwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Circulars may be obtained as above, or at Randolph's book-store, No. 768 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; the best of references given. Can be seen at No. 47 East 15th-st., for 2 days; private stable.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
CURES NAUSEA AT STOMACH.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
CURES CRAMPS AND COLIC PAINS.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
CURES CHOLERA MORBUS EVERY TIME.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
CURES INDIGESTION AS SURE AS YOU TAKE IT.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
CURES HEARTBURN AND HEADACHE.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
REGULATES AND TONES THE STOMACH.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
Is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the STOMACH and BOWELS.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
Cures FEVER and AGUE—let those afflicted with this malady try it.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
Cures instantaneously—and you do not have to wait a week to see its effect.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
Is the greatest appetizer ever known—it not only creates the appetite, but enables you to easily digest your food.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
Is recommended by all the leading physicians.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
Is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated, and in a low state of normal action.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is warranted to do all we have claimed for it, and we will furnish you certificates of our best citizens and clergymen to back up our statement.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is indispensable to the portmanteau of every traveler, as it at once prevents dizziness or sea-sickness, either in steamers or cars, and is a never-failing preventive of danger from change of water and climate. Do not do without it.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Does not exhilarate and excite the patient sufferer like alcoholic bitters and beverages, all advertised to cure dyspepsia, but it is a medicine most wonderfully adapted to all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Will relieve distress from food or purify a foul stomach in less time than it takes to write this line.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Has no equal in the world as a remedial agent. There is not a preparation now known that is as certain, speedy and infallible in its action—relieving and curing at once. We say this, positively.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Coe's Cough Balsam. Mr. Coe has never prepared a medicinal article for public and general use but what has stood the strongest tests, and has always borne the palm of victory over every disease it has been certified to cure.

Will you who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick-Headache, Cramp and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and General Debility and weakness of the whole system, try but a single bottle, we will never urge you again, if we fail in this case. Our own knowledge of its merits, the united testimony of all who have ever tried it, the encomiums of hundreds of our own neighbors, your duty to yourself, and the beneficial result, as certain as the sunshine, all earnestly persistently, urge you to just try one bottle. If what we say is not correct, if our statements concerning its wonderful virtues are not found to be true, if you do not say that the operation of the medicine is instantaneous and perfectly wonderful, we will renounce our profession as caterers to the public health, and retire from the field, admitting that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which would be entitled to your confidence.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1 per bottle.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
New-Haven, Conn.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.
F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., General Agents.

TO THE LADIES
OF AMERICA,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS cure all complaints incident to the sex, and remove all obstructions of nature, from whatever cause, producing health, vigor and strength.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS are better than all pills, powders and nostrums; being a fluid preparation their action is direct and positive, and it needs nothing but good common sense to see and understand the reason why they cure all those ills to which the female system is subjected, with dispatch and a degree of certainty which nothing but a scientifically compounded fluid preparation could reach. They are, in the most obstinate cases,

RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD!
RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD!
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
To the most delicate constitutions.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS will certainly produce the regular return of nature, if taken a day or two before the expected period, and it is a maxim in the profession, that prevention is better than cure.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS have been used by over twenty-five thousand ladies, within the past six months, and the testimony of all is, "It surely cures."

CAUTION!! CAUTION!!

Bear in mind that I guarantee my DROPS TO CURE Suppression of the Menses, from whatever cause, though care should be taken to ascertain if pregnancy be the cause, as these DROPS would be sure to produce miscarriage, if taken whilst in that situation, and all are cautioned against using them, as I wish it distinctly understood that I do not hold myself responsible when used under such circumstances.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are peculiarly adapted, as they bring the monthly period with such perfect regularity.

I could furnish any quantity of testimonials of its efficacy from my own patients, but the practice of parading bought and fictitious ones before the public is so prevalent, that I do not deem it advisable.

Do not suffer from these irregularities when an investment of one dollar in Lyon's Periodical Drops will regulate and restore nature to its healthy course; and

DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!
DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!

by those who have other preparations, which they desire to palm off upon the strength of the popularity of my Drops. But when the druggist you apply to has not got them, either make him buy them for you, or else inclose one dollar to the nearest general wholesale agent, who will return you a bottle by return express.

See that the name of Jno. L. Lyon is written upon the directions which are wrapped around each bottle. None others are genuine. Therefore, beware of counterfeits. They are for sale by every druggist in city and country, at one dollar ($1) per bottle. If you wish relief, take no other.

DR. JNO. L. LYON,
Practicing Physician, New-Haven, Conn.

Who can be consulted concerning all diseases, either personally or by letter.

C. G. CLARK & CO., New-Haven, Conn.,
General Agents for the United States and Canadas.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row,
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General Agents.

I have the above preparation in large or small quantities.

H. B. HELMBOLD,
No. 594 Broadway.